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(54) Title: NOVEL PHOSPHODIESTERASE INTERACTING PROTEINS (57) Abstract <p>Nucleic acid compositions encoding novel PDE interacting proteins, as well as the novel PDE interacting proteins themselves, are provided. Also provided are methods of producing the subject nucleic acid and protein compositions. The subject polypeptide and nucleic acid compositions find use in a variety of applications, including research, diagnostic, and therapeutic agent screening applications, as well as in treatment therapies for disease conditions associated with PDE activity, particularly inflammatory diseases.</p>		

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NOVEL PHOSPHODIESTERASE INTERACTING PROTEINS

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10 INTRODUCTION

Field of the Invention

The field of the invention is cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterases, particularly cAMP phosphodiesterases.

Background of the Invention

15 Cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterases are a class of enzymes that catalyze the hydrolysis of phosphodiester bonds in cyclic nucleotides, e.g. cAMP. Cyclic nucleotides are important second messengers that regulate and mediate a number of cellular responses to extracellular signals, such as hormones, light and neurotransmitters. Since cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterases modulate the concentration of cyclic nucleotides, these enzymes play a
20 significant role in signal transduction. There are at least ten different classes of cyclic phosphodiesterases, seven of which are: (I) Ca(2+)/calmodulin-dependent PDEs; (II) cGMP-stimulated PDEs; (III) cGMP-inhibited PDEs; (IV) cAMP-specific PDEs; (V) cGMP-specific PDEs; (VI) photoreceptor PDEs; and (VII) high-affinity, cAMP-specific PDEs. Because of
25 their role in signal transduction, cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterases have been pursued as therapeutic or pharmacologic targets in the modulation of a variety of distinct physiological processes.

cAMP phosphodiesterase inhibitors hold great promise as therapeutic agents for use in the treatment of inflammation. Specifically, data indicates that these types of inhibitors are as effective, or even more effective, than adrenal steroids in suppressing most functions of
30 inflammatory cells, including: migration, adhesion and secretion of cytokines. Specific cAMP phosphodiesterase inhibitors that have been studied include: rolipram, theophylline, and the like. In addition, research is ongoing to identify new cAMP phosphodiesterase inhibitors.

Despite their promise as anti-inflammatory therapeutic agents, cAMP-phosphodiesterase inhibitors identified to date have demonstrated significant toxic side effects that have limited to their generalized use in the treatment of inflammation.

As such, there is continued interest in the identification of new, more selective cAMP phosphodiesterase inhibitors for potential use as anti-inflammatory therapeutic agents. These efforts have employed recombinant phosphodiesterases for automated screening of candidate agents. Use of recombinant phosphodiesterases in screening applications has, however, been problematic as such recombinant enzymes have altered conformation as compared to their naturally occurring counterparts, which affects the interaction with potential inhibitors and thereby confounds the results that are obtained. As such, the screening results obtained by using such recombinant proteins are problematic.

Therefore, there is much interest in the further elucidation of the conformation of phosphodiesterases and other factors that may modulate the interaction of these enzymes with inhibitors.

Relevant Literature

The role of cAMP phosphodiesterases in inflammatory processes is reviewed in Torphy, Am. J. Respir. Crit. Care Med. (1998) 157:351-370. See also Houslay et al., Adv. Pharmacol (1998) 44: 225-342 and Spina et al., Adv. Pharmacol (1998) 44: 33-89, as well as U.S. Patent No. 5,798,373, the disclosure of which is herein incorporated by reference.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Nucleic acid compositions encoding phosphodiesterase interacting proteins, e.g. myomegalin, as well as the polypeptide compositions encoded thereby, are provided. Also provided are complexes of the subject phosphodiesterase interacting protein with a phosphodiesterase enzyme. The subject polypeptide and nucleic acid compositions, as well as complexes thereof, find use in a variety of applications, including research, diagnostic, and therapeutic agent identification and screening applications, as well as in therapeutic applications.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

Figure 1 provides the amino acid sequence of rat myomegalin.

Figure 2 provides the cDNA sequence of a clone having an open reading frame encoding the myomegalin protein having the amino acid sequence of Figure 1.

Figure 3 provides the nucleic acid sequence from the first met to the first stop codon in the sequence of Figure 2.

5 Figure 4 provides the nucleic acid sequence of human myomegalin.

Figure 5 provides the amino acid sequence of human myomegalin.

Figure 6 provides the amino acid sequence of rat M14 protein.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

10 Novel phosphodiesterase interacting proteins, particularly myomegalin, as well as nucleic acid compositions encoding the same, are provided. Also provided are complexes of the subject proteins and phosphodiesterases. The subject polypeptide and nucleic acid compositions find use in a variety of applications, including research, diagnostic, and therapeutic agent identification and screening applications, as well as in therapeutic
15 applications.

Before the subject invention is described further, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the particular embodiments of the invention described below, as variations of the particular embodiments may be made and still fall within the scope of the
20 appended claims. It is also to be understood that the terminology employed is for the purpose of describing particular embodiments, and is not intended to be limiting. Instead, the scope of the present invention will be established by the appended claims.

In this specification and the appended claims, the singular forms "a," "an," and "the"
25 include plural reference unless the context clearly dictates otherwise. Unless defined otherwise, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood to one of ordinary skill in the art to which this invention belongs.

NUCLEIC ACID COMPOSITIONS

30 Nucleic acid compositions encoding phosphodiesterase (PDE) interacting proteins, as well as fragments thereof, are provided. The subject nucleic acid compositions encode proteins that interact with a phosphodiesterase enzyme, modulate its conformation and direct

its location in a cell. In other words, the proteins encoded by the subject nucleic acid compositions are those that target a (PDE) to a particular subcellular compartment and alter the function and/or properties of the PDE. Of particular interest are nucleic acid compositions which encode proteins that bind to a PDE IV isoenzyme, including PDE4A, PDE4B, PDE4C, 5 PDE4D, and the like.

By nucleic acid composition is meant a composition comprising a sequence of DNA having an open reading frame that encodes a PDE interacting polypeptide, i.e. a gene encoding a polypeptide that interacts with a PDE (e.g. binds to and targets a PDE), and is capable, under appropriate conditions, of being expressed as a PDE interacting polypeptide. 10 Also encompassed in this term are nucleic acids that are homologous, substantially similar or identical to the nucleic acids encoding PDE interacting polypeptides or proteins. Thus, the subject invention provides genes encoding mammalian PDE interacting proteins, such as genes encoding human PDE interacting polypeptides and homologs thereof, as well as non-human mammalian PDE interacting polypeptides and homologs thereof, e.g. rat and mouse 15 proteins.

Of particular interest is a nucleic acid composition encoding a myomegalin protein, particularly a mammalian myomegalin protein, described in greater detail *infra*, or a fragment or homolog thereof. Specific nucleic acid compositions of interest include: polynucleotides encoding a rat myomegalin protein, such as polynucleotides having a nucleotide sequence 20 found in SEQ ID NOs: 1 or 3, including polynucleotides in which the entire sequence is the same as the sequence of SEQ ID NOs. 1 or 3; and polynucleotides encoding human myomegalin protein, such as polynucleotides having a nucleotide sequence found in SEQ ID NO:04, including polynucleotides in which the entire sequence is the same as the sequence of SEQ ID NOs. 04, as well as those in which the entire sequence is the same as the sequence of 25 an ORF found in SEQ ID NO:04.

Also of interest are nucleic acid compositions encoding an M14 polypeptide, described in greater detail *infra*, or a fragment or homolog thereof. Specific nucleic acid compositions of interest include polynucleotides encoding a rat M14 polypeptide, such as polynucleotides encoding an M14 polypeptide having the amino acid sequence set forth in 30 SEQ ID NO:08. Polynucleotides encoding M14 homologs, and polynucleotides encoding PDE-interacting fragments of an M14 polypeptide, are also of interest.

Also of interest are nucleic acid compositions encoding a huntingtin-interacting protein, e.g., HIP1. Specific nucleic acid compositions of interest include a polynucleotide encoding a human HIP1 polypeptide, including, for example, a polynucleotide as disclosed in GenBank Accession No. U79734.

5 The source of homologous genes to those specifically listed above may be any mammalian species, e.g., primate species, particularly human; rodents, such as guinea pigs and mice, canines, felines, bovines, ovines, equines, yeast, nematodes, etc. Between mammalian species, e.g., human and mouse, homologs have substantial sequence similarity, e.g. at least 75% sequence identity, usually at least 90%, more usually at least 95% between
10 nucleotide sequences. Sequence similarity is calculated based on a reference sequence, which may be a subset of a larger sequence, such as a conserved motif, coding region, flanking region, etc. A reference sequence will usually be at least about 18 nt long, more usually at least about 30 nt long, and may extend to the complete sequence that is being compared. Algorithms for sequence analysis are known in the art, such as BLAST, described in Altschul
15 *et al.* (1990), *J. Mol. Biol.* 215:403-10. Unless stated otherwise herein, all sequence identity figures provided in this application are determined using the BLAST program at default settings (e.g. $w=4$; $T=17$). The sequences provided herein are essential for recognizing genes encoding PDE interacting protein-related and homologous polynucleotides in database searches.

20 Nucleic acids encoding the subject PDE interacting proteins and polypeptides of the subject invention may be cDNAs or genomic DNAs, as well as fragments thereof. Also provided are genes comprising the subject nucleic acid compositions, where the term "gene" shall be intended to mean the open reading frame encoding specific PDE interacting proteins and polypeptides, and introns, as well as adjacent 5' and 3' non-coding nucleotide sequences
25 involved in the regulation of expression, up to about 20 kb beyond the coding region, but possibly further in either direction. The gene may be introduced into an appropriate vector for extrachromosomal maintenance or for integration into a host genome.

 The term "cDNA" as used herein is intended to include all nucleic acids that share the arrangement of sequence elements found in native mature mRNA species, where sequence
30 elements are exons and 3' and 5' non-coding regions. Normally mRNA species have contiguous exons, with the intervening introns, when present, being removed by nuclear RNA splicing, to create a continuous open reading frame encoding an PDE interacting protein.

A genomic sequence of interest comprises the nucleic acid present between the initiation codon and the stop codon, as defined in the listed sequences, including all of the introns that are normally present in a native chromosome. It may further include the 3' and 5' untranslated regions found in the mature mRNA. It may further include specific
5 transcriptional and translational regulatory sequences, such as promoters, enhancers, *etc.*, including about 1 kb, but possibly more, of flanking genomic DNA at either the 5' or 3' end of the transcribed region. The genomic DNA may be isolated as a fragment of 100 kbp or smaller; and substantially free of flanking chromosomal sequence. The genomic DNA flanking the coding region, either 3' or 5', or internal regulatory sequences as sometimes found in
10 introns, contains sequences required for proper tissue and stage specific expression.

The nucleic acid compositions of the subject invention may encode all or a part of the subject PDE interacting proteins and polypeptides, described in greater detail *infra*. Double or single stranded fragments may be obtained from the DNA sequence by chemically synthesizing oligonucleotides in accordance with conventional methods, by restriction enzyme
15 digestion, by PCR amplification, *etc.* For the most part, DNA fragments will be of at least 15 nt, usually at least 18 nt or 25 nt, and may be at least about 50 nt.

The genes of the subject invention are isolated and obtained in substantial purity, generally as other than an intact chromosome. Usually, the DNA will be obtained substantially free of other nucleic acid sequences that do not include a sequence encoding a
20 PDE interacting protein or fragment thereof, generally being at least about 50%, usually at least about 90% pure and are typically "recombinant," *i.e.* flanked by one or more nucleotides with which it is not normally associated on a naturally occurring chromosome.

In addition to the plurality of uses described in greater detail in following sections, the subject nucleic acid compositions find use in the preparation of all or a portion of the PDE
25 interacting polypeptides, as described below.

POLYPEPTIDE COMPOSITIONS

Also provided by the subject invention are PDE interacting proteins and polypeptides, *i.e.* proteins and polypeptides that are capable of binding to and modulating PDEs, specifically
30 cAMP-PDEs, and more particularly cAMP-PDE4 isoforms, such as PDE4A, PDE4B, PDE4C, PDE4D, and the like.

The term polypeptide composition as used herein refers to both the full length proteins as well as portions or fragments thereof. Also included in this term are variations of the naturally occurring proteins, where such variations are homologous or substantially similar to the naturally occurring protein, as described in greater detail below, be the naturally occurring protein the human protein, rat protein, or protein from some other species which naturally expresses an PDE interacting protein, usually a mammalian species. In the following description of the subject invention, the term PDE interacting protein is used to refer not only to the human form of such proteins, but also to homologs thereof expressed in non-human species, e.g. murine, rat and other mammalian species.

The subject PDE proteins are, in their natural environment, capable of modulating the form/function of PDEs, as well as targeting PDEs to specific subcellular compartments within a cell. In many embodiments, the subject PDE interacting proteins serve as PDE anchoring proteins.

In many embodiments, the subject proteins are characterized by the presence of one or more coiled domains and leucine zippers. Furthermore, in certain embodiments, e.g. certain rat myomegalin proteins, the subject proteins have a region of high homology with *Drosophila* centrosomin, whereby high homology is meant at least about 30, usually at least about 40 % sequence identity.

In many embodiments, the proteins range in length from about 1500 to 3000, usually from about 1600 to 2800 and more usually from about 1650 to 2600 amino acid residues, and the projected molecular weight of the subject proteins based solely on the number of amino acid residues in the protein ranges from about 150 to 320, usually from about 160 to 300 kDa, where the actual molecular weight may vary depending on the amount of glycosylation, if any, of the protein and the apparent molecular weight may be considerably less (40 to 50 kDa) due to SDS binding on gels. On other embodiments, the length of the proteins may be much smaller, e.g. as in the case of splice variants or post translated products, where the length in these proteins may be as short as 40%, usually no shorter than about 50% of the above lengths.

Of particular interest in many embodiments are proteins that are non-naturally glycosylated. By non-naturally glycosylated is meant that the protein has a glycosylation pattern, if present, which is not the same as the glycosylation pattern found in the corresponding naturally occurring protein. For example, a human phosphodiesterase binding

protein of the subject invention and of this particular embodiment is characterized by having a glycosylation pattern, if it is glycosylated at all, that differs from that of naturally occurring human PDE binding protein. Thus, the non-naturally glycosylated PDE interacting or binding proteins of this embodiment include non-glycosylated PDE interacting proteins, i.e. proteins
5 having no covalently bound glycosyl groups.

A PDE interacting protein of the subject invention of particular interest is myomegalin, particularly mammalian myomegalin and more particularly, rat or human myomegalin. In many embodiments, mammalian myomegalin ranges in length from about 2000 to 3000, usually from about 2200 to 2800 and more usually from about 2300 to 2600 aa
10 residues. The projected molecular weight of these myomegalin proteins based solely on the number of amino acid residues in the protein ranges from about 220 to 320, usually from about 220 to 300 and more usually from about 240 to 300 kDa, where the actual molecular weight may vary depending on the amount of glycosylation, if any, of the protein and the apparent molecular weight may be considerably less (40 to 50 kDa) due to SDS binding on
15 gels. Also of interest are mammalian myomegalin proteins that are shorter than those described above, where these shorter proteins could be splice variants or the products of post-translational activity, and the like.

Of particular interest in certain embodiments is the rat myomegalin protein, where the rat myomegalin protein of the subject invention has an amino acid sequence that is
20 substantially the same as or identical to the sequence appearing as SEQ ID NO:02 *infra* and appearing in Figure 1. By substantially the same as is meant a protein having a sequence that has at least about 80%, usually at least about 90% and more usually at least about 98% sequence identity with the sequence of SEQ ID NO:02. Also of particular interest is an approximately 65 kDa rat myomegalin protein expressed in rat testis. Yet another protein of
25 particular interest is the human myomegalin protein of the subject invention which has an amino acid sequence that is substantially the same as or identical to the sequence appearing as SEQ ID NO:05 *infra* and appearing in Figure 5. By substantially the same as is meant a protein having a sequence that has at least about 80%, usually at least about 90% and more usually at least about 98% sequence identity with the sequence of SEQ ID NO:05.

30 Another PDE interacting protein of the subject invention of particular interest is M14, particularly mammalian M14, and more particularly, rat or human M14. In many embodiments, mammalian M14 ranges in length from about 1500 to about 2000, usually from

about 1600 to about 1800, usually from about 1650 to about 1700, and more usually from about 1670 to about 1690 amino acid residues. The projected molecular weight of these M14 polypeptides, based solely on the number of amino acid residues in the protein, ranges from about 150 to about 200 kDa, usually from about 160 to about 180 kDa, usually from about 165 to about 170 kDa. Rat M14 protein has a mobility on SDS-PAGE of about 185 kDa. The actual molecular weight may vary depending on the amount of glycosylation or other post-translational modifications, if any, of the protein, and the apparent molecular weight may be considerably less (e.g. 40-50 kDa) due to SDS binding on gels. Also of interest are PDE-interacting fragments of the above-described M14 proteins.

Of particular interest in certain embodiments is a rat M14 protein, where the rat M14 protein of the subject invention has an amino acid sequence that is substantially the same or identical to the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:08 and appearing in Figure 6. By substantially the same as is meant a protein having a sequence that has at least about 80%, usually at least about 90% and more usually at least about 98% sequence identity with the sequence of SEQ ID NO:08. Proteins homologous to rat M14 are also of interest, including, e.g., an Ese2L protein as described in Sengar et al. (1999) *EMBO J.* 18:1159-1171.

Also of interest are huntingtin interacting proteins, and PDE-interacting fragments, variants and homologs thereof. In some embodiments, huntingtin interacting protein (HIP) is a human HIP1 protein having an amino acid sequence as disclosed in GenBank Accession No. U79734. The human HIP1 protein is described in Kalchman et al. (1997) *Nature Genetics* 16:44-53.

In addition to the specific PDE interacting proteins described above, homologs or proteins (or fragments thereof) from other species, i.e. other animal or plant species, are also provided, where such homologs or proteins may be from a variety of different types of species, usually mammals, e.g. rodents, such as mice, rats; domestic animals, e.g. horse, cow, dog, cat; and humans. By homolog is meant a protein having at least about 35 %, usually at least about 40% and more usually at least about 60 % amino acid sequence identity with a specific PDE interacting protein as identified in: (a) SEQ ID NO: 02 and appearing in Figure 1; or (b) SEQ ID NO:05 and appearing in Figure 5; or (c) SEQ ID NO:08 and appearing in Figure 6.

The PDE interacting proteins of the subject invention (e.g. human myomegalin, rat myomegalin or homologs thereof) are present in a non-naturally occurring environment, e.g.

are separated from their naturally occurring environment. In certain embodiments, the subject protein is present in a composition that is enriched for the subject protein as compared to the protein in its naturally occurring environment. As such, purified PDE interacting protein is provided, where by purified is meant that PDE interacting protein is present in a composition
5 that is substantially free of non PDE interacting proteins, where by substantially free is meant that less than 90 %, usually less than 60 % and more usually less than 50 % of the composition is made up of non-PDE interacting proteins.

In certain embodiments of interest, the PDE interacting protein is present in a composition that is substantially free of the constituents that are present in its naturally
10 occurring environment. For example, a human PDE interacting protein comprising composition according to the subject invention in this embodiment will be substantially, if not completely, free of those other biological constituents, such as proteins, carbohydrates, lipids, etc., with which it is present in its natural environment. As such, protein compositions of these embodiments will necessarily differ from those that are prepared by purifying the protein
15 from a naturally occurring source, where at least trace amounts of the protein's constituents will still be present in the composition prepared from the naturally occurring source.

The PDE interacting protein of the subject invention may also be present as an isolate, by which is meant that the PDE interacting protein is substantially free of both non-PDE interacting proteins and other naturally occurring biologic molecules, such as
20 oligosaccharides, polynucleotides and fragments thereof, and the like, where substantially free in this instance means that less than 70 %, usually less than 60% and more usually less than 50 % of the composition containing the isolated PDE interacting protein is a non-PDE interacting protein naturally occurring biological molecule. In certain embodiments, the subject protein is present in substantially pure form, where by substantially pure form is meant
25 at least 95%, usually at least 97% and more usually at least 99% pure.

In addition to the naturally occurring proteins, polypeptides which vary from the naturally occurring proteins are also provided. By polypeptides is meant proteins having an amino acid sequence encoded by an open reading frame (ORF) of an gene according to the subject invention, described *supra*, including the full length protein and fragments thereof,
30 particularly biologically active fragments and/or fragments corresponding to functional domains; and including fusions of the subject polypeptides to other proteins or parts thereof. Fragments of interest will typically be at least about 10 aa in length, usually at least about 50

aa in length, and may be as long as 300 aa in length or longer, but will usually not exceed about 1000 aa in length, where the fragment will have a stretch of amino acids that is identical to the protein of SEQ ID NO:02, SEQ ID NO:05, or SEQ ID NO:08, or a homolog thereof, of at least about 10 aa, and usually at least about 15 aa, and in many embodiments at least
5 about 50 aa in length.

PREPARATION OF PDE INTERACTING POLYPEPTIDES

The subject PDE interacting proteins and polypeptides may be obtained from naturally occurring sources or synthetically produced. Where obtained from naturally occurring
10 sources, the source chosen will generally depend on the species from which the PDE interacting protein is to be derived, e.g. muscle tissue, heart tissue, brain tissue, testis tissue, and the like.

The subject PDE interacting polypeptide compositions may be synthetically derived by expressing a recombinant gene encoding the PDE interacting protein, such as the
15 polynucleotide compositions described above, in a suitable host. For expression, an expression cassette may be employed. The expression vector will provide a transcriptional and translational initiation region, which may be inducible or constitutive, where the coding region is operably linked under the transcriptional control of the transcriptional initiation region, and a transcriptional and translational termination region. These control regions may
20 be native to the gene encoding the particular PDE interacting protein, or may be derived from exogenous sources.

Expression vectors generally have convenient restriction sites located near the promoter sequence to provide for the insertion of nucleic acid sequences encoding heterologous proteins. A selectable marker operative in the expression host may be present.
25 Expression vectors may be used for the production of fusion proteins, where the exogenous fusion peptide provides additional functionality, i.e. increased protein synthesis, stability, reactivity with defined antisera, an enzyme marker, e.g. β -galactosidase, etc.

Expression cassettes may be prepared comprising a transcription initiation region, the gene or fragment thereof, and a transcriptional termination region. Of particular interest is the
30 use of sequences that allow for the expression of functional epitopes or domains, usually at least about 8 amino acids in length, more usually at least about 15 amino acids in length, to about 25 amino acids, and up to the complete open reading frame of the gene. After

introduction of the DNA, the cells containing the construct may be selected by means of a selectable marker, the cells expanded and then used for expression.

The subject proteins and polypeptides may be expressed in prokaryotes or eukaryotes in accordance with conventional ways, depending upon the purpose for expression. For large scale production of the protein, a unicellular organism, such as *E. coli*, *B. subtilis*,
5 *S. cerevisiae*, insect cells in combination with baculovirus vectors, or cells of a higher organism such as vertebrates, particularly mammals, *e.g.* COS 7 cells, may be used as the expression host cells. In some situations, it is desirable to express the subject proteins in eukaryotic cells, where the protein will benefit from native folding and post-translational
10 modifications. Small peptides can also be synthesized in the laboratory. Polypeptides that are subsets of the complete protein sequence may be used to identify and investigate parts of the protein important for function.

Once the source of the protein is identified and/or prepared, *e.g.* a transfected host expressing the protein is prepared, the protein is then purified to produce the desired PDE
15 interacting protein comprising composition. Any convenient protein purification procedures may be employed, where suitable protein purification methodologies are described in Guide to Protein Purification, (Deuthser ed.) (Academic Press, 1990). For example, a lysate may be prepared from the original source, *e.g.* naturally occurring cells or tissues that express a PDE interacting protein or the expression host expressing the PDE interacting protein, and purified
20 using HPLC, exclusion chromatography, gel electrophoresis, affinity chromatography, and the like.

USES OF THE SUBJECT POLYPEPTIDE AND NUCLEIC ACID COMPOSITIONS

The subject polypeptide and nucleic acid compositions find use in a variety of different
25 applications, including diagnostic, and therapeutic agent screening/discovery/preparation applications, as well as the treatment of disease conditions associated with PDE interacting protein activity.

GENERAL APPLICATIONS

30 The subject nucleic acid compositions find use in a variety of applications, including:
(a) the identification of PDE interacting protein gene homologs, *e.g.* myomegalin homologs;
(b) as a source of novel promoter elements; (c) the identification of PDE interacting protein

expression regulatory factors; (d) as probes and primers in hybridization applications, e.g. PCR; (e) the identification of expression patterns in biological specimens; (f) the preparation of cell or animal models for PDE interacting protein function; (g) the preparation of *in vitro* models for PDE interacting protein function; etc.

5

Identification of homologs

Homologs of the PDE interacting protein gene, e.g. the myomegalin gene, or the M14 gene, are identified by any of a number of methods. A fragment of the provided cDNA may be used as a hybridization probe against a cDNA library from the target organism of interest, where low stringency conditions are used. The probe may be a large fragment, or one or more short degenerate primers. Nucleic acids having sequence similarity are detected by hybridization under low stringency conditions, for example, at 50°C and 6×SSC (0.9 M sodium chloride/0.09 M sodium citrate) and remain bound when subjected to washing at 55°C in 1×SSC (0.15 M sodium chloride/0.015 M sodium citrate). Sequence identity may be determined by hybridization under stringent conditions, for example, at 50°C or higher and 0.1×SSC (15 mM sodium chloride/0.15 mM sodium citrate). Nucleic acids having a region of substantial identity to the provided sequences, e.g. allelic variants, genetically altered versions of the gene, etc., bind to the provided sequences under stringent hybridization conditions. By using probes, particularly labeled probes of DNA sequences, one can isolate homologous or related genes.

20

Identification of Novel Promoter Elements

The sequence of the 5' flanking region may be utilized for promoter elements, including enhancer binding sites, that provide for regulation in tissues where the subject gene is expressed. The tissue specific expression is useful for determining the pattern of expression, and for providing promoters that mimic the native pattern of expression. Naturally occurring polymorphisms in the promoter region are useful for determining natural variations in expression, particularly those that may be associated with disease.

25

Identification of Expression Regulatory Factors

Alternatively, mutations may be introduced into the promoter region to determine the effect of altering expression in experimentally defined systems. Methods for the identification

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of specific DNA motifs involved in the binding of transcriptional factors are known in the art, e.g. sequence similarity to known binding motifs, gel retardation studies, etc. For examples, see Blackwell *et al.* (1995), *Mol. Med.* 1:194-205; Mortlock *et al.* (1996), *Genome Res.* 6:327-33; and Joulin and Richard-Foy (1995), *Eur. J. Biochem.* 232:620-626.

5 The regulatory sequences may be used to identify *cis* acting sequences required for transcriptional or translational regulation of expression of the subject gene, e.g. the myomegalin gene, especially in different tissues or stages of development, and to identify *cis* acting sequences and *trans*-acting factors that regulate or mediate expression of the subject gene. Such transcription or translational control regions may be operably linked to a gene of
10 the subject invention in order to promote expression of wild type or altered PDE interacting protein, e.g. myomegalin, or other proteins of interest in cultured cells, or in embryonic, fetal or adult tissues, and for gene therapy.

Probes and Primers

15 Small DNA fragments are useful as primers for PCR, hybridization screening probes, etc. Larger DNA fragments, *i.e.* greater than 100 nt are useful for production of the encoded polypeptide, as described in the previous section. For use in amplification reactions, such as PCR, a pair of primers will be used. The exact composition of the primer sequences is not critical to the invention, but for most applications the primers will hybridize to the subject
20 sequence under stringent conditions, as known in the art. It is preferable to choose a pair of primers that will generate an amplification product of at least about 50 nt, preferably at least about 100 nt. Algorithms for the selection of primer sequences are generally known and are available in commercial software packages. Amplification primers hybridize to complementary strands of DNA, and will prime towards each other.

25

Identification of Expression Patterns in Biological Specimens

The DNA may also be used to identify expression of the gene in a biological specimen. The manner in which one probes cells for the presence of particular nucleotide sequences, as genomic DNA or RNA, is well established in the literature. Briefly, DNA or
30 mRNA is isolated from a cell sample. The mRNA may be amplified by RT-PCR, using reverse transcriptase to form a complementary DNA strand, followed by polymerase chain reaction amplification using primers specific for the subject DNA sequences. Alternatively, the mRNA

sample is separated by gel electrophoresis, transferred to a suitable support, *e.g.* nitrocellulose, nylon, *etc.*, and then probed with a fragment of the subject DNA as a probe. Other techniques, such as oligonucleotide ligation assays, *in situ* hybridizations, and hybridization to DNA probes arrayed on a solid chip may also find use. Detection of mRNA
5 hybridizing to the subject sequence is indicative of gene expression in the sample.

The Preparation of PDE Interacting Protein Mutants

The sequence of a gene according to the subject invention, including flanking promoter regions and coding regions, may be mutated in various ways known in the art to
10 generate targeted changes in promoter strength, sequence of the encoded protein, *etc.* The DNA sequence or protein product of such a mutation will usually be substantially similar to the sequences provided herein, *i.e.* will differ by at least one nucleotide or amino acid, respectively, and may differ by at least two but not more than about ten nucleotides or amino acids. The sequence changes may be substitutions, insertions, deletions, or a combination
15 thereof. Deletions may further include larger changes, such as deletions of a domain or exon. Other modifications of interest include epitope tagging, *e.g.* with the FLAG system, HA, *etc.* For studies of subcellular localization, fusion proteins with green fluorescent proteins (GFP) may be used.

Techniques for *in vitro* mutagenesis of cloned genes are known. Examples of
20 protocols for site specific mutagenesis may be found in Gustin *et al.* (1993), *Biotechniques* 14:22; Barany (1985), *Gene* 37:111-23; Colicelli *et al.* (1985), *Mol. Gen. Genet.* 199:537-9; and Prentki *et al.* (1984), *Gene* 29:303-13. Methods for site specific mutagenesis can be found in Sambrook *et al.*, *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, CSH Press 1989, pp. 15.3-15.108; Weiner *et al.* (1993), *Gene* 126:35-41; Sayers *et al.* (1992), *Biotechniques*
25 13:592-6; Jones and Winistorfer (1992), *Biotechniques* 12:528-30; Barton *et al.* (1990), *Nucleic Acids Res* 18:7349-55; Marotti and Tomich (1989), *Gene Anal. Tech.* 6:67-70; and Zhu (1989), *Anal Biochem* 177:120-4. Such mutated genes may be used to study structure-function relationships of PDE interacting proteins, or to alter properties of the protein that affect its function or regulation.

30

Production of *In Vivo* Models of PDE Interacting Protein Function

The subject nucleic acids can be used to generate transgenic, non-human animals or site specific gene modifications in cell lines. Transgenic animals may be made through homologous recombination, where the normal PDE interacting protein gene locus is altered.

5 Alternatively, a nucleic acid construct is randomly integrated into the genome. Vectors for stable integration include plasmids, retroviruses and other animal viruses, YACs, and the like.

The modified cells or animals are useful in the study of PDE interacting protein function and regulation. For example, a series of small deletions and/or substitutions may be made in the host's native PDE interacting protein gene to determine the role of different exons
10 in cholesterol metabolism, e.g. cholesterol ester synthesis, cholesterol absorption, *etc.* Specific constructs of interest include anti-sense constructs which will block PDE interacting protein expression, expression of dominant negative gene mutations, and over-expression of PDE interacting protein genes. Where a particular genetic sequence is introduced, the introduced sequence may be either a complete or partial sequence of an PDE interacting
15 protein gene native to the host, or may be a complete or partial sequence that is exogenous to the host animal, e.g., a human sequence. A detectable marker, such as *lac Z*, may be introduced into the locus, where upregulation of gene expression will result in an easily detected change in phenotype.

One may also provide for expression of the gene or variants thereof in cells or tissues
20 where it is not normally expressed, at levels not normally present in such cells or tissues, or at abnormal times of development.

DNA constructs for homologous recombination will comprise at least a portion of the gene native to the species of the host animal, wherein the gene has the desired genetic modification(s), and includes regions of homology to the target locus. DNA constructs for
25 random integration need not include regions of homology to mediate recombination. Conveniently, markers for positive and negative selection are included. Methods for generating cells having targeted gene modifications through homologous recombination are known in the art. For various techniques for transfecting mammalian cells, see Keown *et al.* (1990), *Meth. Enzymol.* 185:527-537.

30 For embryonic stem (ES) cells, an ES cell line may be employed, or embryonic cells may be obtained freshly from a host, e.g. mouse, rat, guinea pig, *etc.* Such cells are grown on an appropriate fibroblast-feeder layer or grown in the presence of leukemia inhibiting factor

(LIF). When ES or embryonic cells have been transformed, they may be used to produce transgenic animals. After transformation, the cells are plated onto a feeder layer in an appropriate medium. Cells containing the construct may be detected by employing a selective medium. After sufficient time for colonies to grow, they are picked and analyzed for the occurrence of homologous recombination or integration of the construct. Those colonies that are positive may then be used for embryo manipulation and blastocyst injection. Blastocysts are obtained from 4 to 6 week old superovulated females. The ES cells are trypsinized, and the modified cells are injected into the blastocoel of the blastocyst. After injection, the blastocysts are returned to each uterine horn of pseudopregnant females. Females are then allowed to go to term and the resulting offspring screened for the construct. By providing for a different phenotype of the blastocyst and the genetically modified cells, chimeric progeny can be readily detected.

The chimeric animals are screened for the presence of the modified gene and males and females having the modification are mated to produce homozygous progeny. If the gene alterations cause lethality at some point in development, tissues or organs can be maintained as allogeneic or congenic grafts or transplants, or in *in vitro* culture. The transgenic animals may be any non-human mammal, such as laboratory animals, domestic animals, etc. The transgenic animals may be used in functional studies, drug screening, *etc.*, *e.g.* to determine the effect of a candidate drug on PDE interacting binding protein activity and/or the enzymatic activity of the PDE/PDE interacting protein complex.

Production of *In Vitro* Models of PDE Interacting Protein Function

One can also use the polypeptide compositions of the subject invention to produce *in vitro* models of PDE interacting protein function. In addition to the subject PDE interacting protein, such models will generally include at least a PDE as well as a cyclic nucleotide, and a means to monitor the activity of the enzyme in the presence of the PDE interacting protein, *e.g.* a labeled isotope, *etc.*

DIAGNOSTIC APPLICATIONS

Also provided are methods of diagnosing disease states associated with PDE interacting protein activity, *e.g.* based on observed levels of PDE interacting protein or the expression level of the gene in a biological sample of interest. Samples, as used herein, include

biological fluids such as semen, blood, cerebrospinal fluid, tears, saliva, lymph, dialysis fluid and the like; organ or tissue culture derived fluids; and fluids extracted from physiological tissues. Also included in the term are derivatives and fractions of such fluids. The cells may be dissociated, in the case of solid tissues, or tissue sections may be analyzed. Alternatively a
5 lysate of the cells may be prepared.

A number of methods are available for determining the expression level of a gene or protein in a particular sample. Diagnosis may be performed by a number of methods to determine the absence or presence or altered amounts of normal or abnormal PDE interacting protein in a patient sample. For example, detection may utilize staining of cells or histological
10 sections with labeled antibodies, performed in accordance with conventional methods. Cells are permeabilized to stain cytoplasmic molecules. The antibodies of interest are added to the cell sample, and incubated for a period of time sufficient to allow binding to the epitope, usually at least about 10 minutes. The antibody may be labeled with radioisotopes, enzymes, fluorescers, chemilumescers, or other labels for direct detection. Alternatively, a second
15 stage antibody or reagent is used to amplify the signal. Such reagents are well known in the art. For example, the primary antibody may be conjugated to biotin, with horseradish peroxidase-conjugated avidin added as a second stage reagent. Alternatively, the secondary antibody conjugated to a fluorescent compound, *e.g.* fluorescein, rhodamine, Texas red, *etc.* Final detection uses a substrate that undergoes a color change in the presence of the
20 peroxidase. The absence or presence of antibody binding may be determined by various methods, including flow cytometry of dissociated cells, microscopy, radiography, scintillation counting, *etc.*

Alternatively, one may focus on the expression of the gene. Biochemical studies may be performed to determine whether a sequence polymorphism in an coding region or control
25 regions is associated with disease. Disease associated polymorphisms may include deletion or truncation of the gene, mutations that alter expression level, that affect the activity of the protein, *etc.*

Changes in the promoter or enhancer sequence that may affect expression levels of the gene can be compared to expression levels of the normal allele by various methods known
30 in the art. Methods for determining promoter or enhancer strength include quantitation of the expressed natural protein; insertion of the variant control element into a vector with a

reporter gene such as β -galactosidase, luciferase, chloramphenicol acetyltransferase, *etc.* that provides for convenient quantitation; and the like.

A number of methods are available for analyzing nucleic acids for the presence of a specific sequence, *e.g.* a disease associated polymorphism. Where large amounts of DNA are available, genomic DNA is used directly. Alternatively, the region of interest is cloned into a suitable vector and grown in sufficient quantity for analysis. Cells that express the subject gene may be used as a source of mRNA, which may be assayed directly or reverse transcribed into cDNA for analysis. The nucleic acid may be amplified by conventional techniques, such as the polymerase chain reaction (PCR), to provide sufficient amounts for analysis. The use of the polymerase chain reaction is described in Saiki, *et al.* (1985), *Science* 239:487, and a review of techniques may be found in Sambrook, *et al.* Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, CSH Press 1989, pp.14.2B14.33. Alternatively, various methods are known in the art that utilize oligonucleotide ligation as a means of detecting polymorphisms, for examples see Riley *et al.* (1990), *Nucl. Acids Res.* 18:2887-2890; and Delahunty *et al.* (1996), *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* 58:1239-1246.

A detectable label may be included in an amplification reaction. Suitable labels include fluorochromes, *e.g.* fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC), rhodamine, Texas Red, phycoerythrin, allophycocyanin, 6-carboxyfluorescein (6-FAM), 2',7'-dimethoxy-4',5'-dichloro-6-carboxyfluorescein (JOE), 6-carboxy-X-rhodamine (ROX), 6-carboxy-2',4',7',4,7-hexachlorofluorescein (HEX), 5-carboxyfluorescein (5-FAM) or N,N,N',N'-tetramethyl-6-carboxyrhodamine (TAMRA), radioactive labels, *e.g.* ^{32}P , ^{35}S , ^3H ; *etc.* The label may be a two stage system, where the amplified DNA is conjugated to biotin, haptens, *etc.* having a high affinity binding partner, *e.g.* avidin, specific antibodies, *etc.*, where the binding partner is conjugated to a detectable label. The label may be conjugated to one or both of the primers. Alternatively, the pool of nucleotides used in the amplification is labeled, so as to incorporate the label into the amplification product.

The sample nucleic acid, *e.g.* amplified or cloned fragment, is analyzed by one of a number of methods known in the art. The nucleic acid may be sequenced by dideoxy or other methods, and the sequence of bases compared to a wild-type sequence. Hybridization with the variant sequence may also be used to determine its presence, by Southern blots, dot blots, *etc.* The hybridization pattern of a control and variant sequence to an array of oligonucleotide probes immobilized on a solid support, as described in US 5,445,934, or in

WO 95/35505, may also be used as a means of detecting the presence of variant sequences. Single strand conformational polymorphism (SSCP) analysis, denaturing gradient gel electrophoresis (DGGE), and heteroduplex analysis in gel matrices are used to detect conformational changes created by DNA sequence variation as alterations in electrophoretic mobility. Alternatively, where a polymorphism creates or destroys a recognition site for a restriction endonuclease, the sample is digested with that endonuclease, and the products size fractionated to determine whether the fragment was digested. Fractionation is performed by gel or capillary electrophoresis, particularly acrylamide or agarose gels.

Screening for mutations may be based on the functional or antigenic characteristics of the protein. Protein truncation assays are useful in detecting deletions that may affect the biological activity of the protein. Various immunoassays designed to detect polymorphisms in the subject PDE interacting proteins may be used in screening. Where many diverse genetic mutations lead to a particular disease phenotype, functional protein assays have proven to be effective screening tools. The activity of the encoded protein may be determined by comparison with the wild-type protein.

Diagnostic methods of the subject invention in which the level of expression is of interest will typically involve comparison of the PDE interacting protein nucleic acid abundance of a sample of interest with that of a control value to determine any relative differences, where the difference may be measured qualitatively and/or quantitatively, which differences are then related to the presence or absence of an abnormal gene expression pattern. A variety of different methods for determining the nucleic acid abundance in a sample are known to those of skill in the art, where particular methods of interest include those described in: Pietu et al., *Genome Res.* (June 1996) 6: 492-503; Zhao et al., *Gene* (April 24, 1995) 156: 207-213; Soares, *Curr. Opin. Biotechnol.* (October 1997) 8: 542-546; Raval, J. *Pharmacol Toxicol Methods* (November 1994) 32: 125-127; Chalifour et al., *Anal. Biochem* (February 1, 1994) 216: 299-304; Stolz & Tuan, *Mol. Biotechnol.* (December 1996) 6: 225-230; Hong et al., *Bioscience Reports* (1982) 2: 907; and McGraw, *Anal. Biochem.* (1984) 143: 298. Also of interest are the methods disclosed in WO 97/27317, the disclosure of which is herein incorporated by reference.

SCREENING ASSAYS

The subject PDE interacting proteins and polypeptides find use in various screening assays designed to identify therapeutic agents. The screening assays may be designed to identify agents that modulate, e.g. inhibit or enhance, the activity of the PDE interacting
5 protein directly and thereby modulate the activity of the particular PDE that depends on the presence of the PDE interacting protein for its function. Alternatively, the assay may be designed to identify those agents that modify, e.g. enhance or inhibit, the activity of the PDE when present as a complex with the PDE interacting protein.

Of particular interest are screening methods that provide for qualitative/quantitative
10 measurements of a PDE enzyme activity in the presence of a particular candidate therapeutic agent and its PDE interacting protein, as such screening methods are capable of identifying highly selective PDE modulatory, e.g. inhibitory, agents. For example, the assay could be an assay which measures the activity of a PDE interacting protein/enzyme complex in the presence and absence of a candidate inhibitor agent. In this preferred screening assay
15 embodiment, the PDE interacting protein/PDE complex will generally be a naturally occurring complex, i.e. a complex between a cyclic nucleotide PDE and its naturally occurring PDE interacting protein partner. Of particular interest are complexes between a cAMP-PDEIV and a myomegalin protein.

The screening method may be an *in vitro* or *in vivo* format, where both formats are
20 readily developed by those of skill in the art. Depending on the particular method, one or more of, usually one of, the components of the screening assay may be labeled, where by labeled is meant that the components comprise a detectable moiety, e.g. a fluorescent or radioactive tag, or a member of a signal producing system, e.g. biotin for binding to an enzyme-streptavidin conjugate in which the enzyme is capable of converting a substrate to a
25 chromogenic product.

A variety of other reagents may be included in the screening assay. These include reagents like salts, neutral proteins, e.g. albumin, detergents, etc. that are used to facilitate optimal protein-protein binding and/or reduce non-specific or background interactions. Reagents that improve the efficiency of the assay, such as protease inhibitors, nuclease
30 inhibitors, anti-microbial agents, *etc.* may be used. Specific PDE activity assays of interest include those described in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,798,373 and 5,580,888, the disclosures of which are herein incorporated by reference.

A variety of different candidate agents may be screened by the above methods. Candidate agents encompass numerous chemical classes, though typically they are organic molecules, preferably small organic compounds having a molecular weight of more than 50 and less than about 2,500 daltons. Candidate agents comprise functional groups necessary
5 for structural interaction with proteins, particularly hydrogen bonding, and typically include at least an amine, carbonyl, hydroxyl or carboxyl group, preferably at least two of the functional chemical groups. The candidate agents often comprise cyclical carbon or heterocyclic structures and/or aromatic or polyaromatic structures substituted with one or more of the above functional groups. Candidate agents are also found among biomolecules including
10 peptides, saccharides, fatty acids, steroids, purines, pyrimidines, derivatives, structural analogs or combinations thereof.

Candidate agents are obtained from a wide variety of sources including libraries of synthetic or natural compounds. For example, numerous means are available for random and directed synthesis of a wide variety of organic compounds and biomolecules, including
15 expression of randomized oligonucleotides and oligopeptides. Alternatively, libraries of natural compounds in the form of bacterial, fungal, plant and animal extracts are available or readily produced. Additionally, natural or synthetically produced libraries and compounds are readily modified through conventional chemical, physical and biochemical means, and may be used to produce combinatorial libraries. Known pharmacological agents may be subjected to
20 directed or random chemical modifications, such as acylation, alkylation, esterification, amidification, *etc.* to produce structural analogs.

PDE INTERACTING PROTEIN NUCLEIC ACID AND POLYPEPTIDE THERAPEUTIC COMPOSITIONS

The nucleic acid compositions of the subject invention also find use as therapeutic
25 agents in situations where one wishes to enhance the PDE interacting protein activity in a host, e.g. in a mammalian host in which PDE interacting protein activity is sufficiently low such that a disease condition is present, *etc.* The PDE interacting protein genes, gene fragments, or the encoded proteins or protein fragments are useful in gene therapy to treat disorders associated with defects the PDE interacting protein gene expression. Expression
30 vectors may be used to introduce the gene into a cell. Such vectors generally have convenient restriction sites located near the promoter sequence to provide for the insertion of nucleic acid sequences. Transcription cassettes may be prepared comprising a transcription initiation

region, the target gene or fragment thereof, and a transcriptional termination region. The transcription cassettes may be introduced into a variety of vectors, *e.g.* plasmid; retrovirus, *e.g.* lentivirus; adenovirus; and the like, where the vectors are able to transiently or stably be maintained in the cells, usually for a period of at least about one day, more usually for a
5 period of at least about several days to several weeks.

The gene or protein may be introduced into tissues or host cells by any number of routes, including viral infection, microinjection, or fusion of vesicles. Jet injection may also be used for intramuscular administration, as described by Furth *et al.* (1992), *Anal Biochem* 205:365-368. The DNA may be coated onto gold microparticles, and delivered intradermally
10 by a particle bombardment device, or "gene gun" as described in the literature (see, for example, Tang *et al.* (1992), *Nature* 356:152-154), where gold microprojectiles are coated with the DNA, then bombarded into skin cells.

METHODS OF MODULATING PDE INTERACTING PROTEIN ACTIVITY IN A HOST

Also provided are methods of regulating, including enhancing and inhibiting, PDE
15 interacting protein activity in a host. Where the PDE interacting protein activity occurs *in vivo* in a host, an effective amount of active agent that modulates the activity, *e.g.* reduces the activity, of the PDE interacting protein *in vivo* (*e.g.* the activity of the naturally occurring PDE/interacting protein complex), is administered to the host. The active agent may be a
20 variety of different compounds, including a naturally occurring or synthetic small molecule compound, an antibody, fragment or derivative thereof, an antisense composition, and the like.

Naturally occurring or synthetic small molecule compounds of interest include numerous chemical classes, though typically they are organic molecules, preferably small
25 organic compounds having a molecular weight of more than 50 and less than about 2,500 daltons. Candidate agents comprise functional groups necessary for structural interaction with proteins, particularly hydrogen bonding, and typically include at least an amine, carbonyl, hydroxyl or carboxyl group, preferably at least two of the functional chemical groups. The candidate agents often comprise cyclical carbon or heterocyclic structures and/or aromatic or
30 polyaromatic structures substituted with one or more of the above functional groups. Candidate agents are also found among biomolecules including peptides, saccharides, fatty acids, steroids, purines, pyrimidines, derivatives, structural analogs or combinations thereof.

Also of interest as active agent are antibodies that modulate, e.g. reduce, if not inhibit, PDE interacting protein activity in the host. Suitable antibodies are obtained by immunizing a host animal with peptides comprising all or a portion of the subject proteins, such as found in the polypeptide compositions of the subject invention. Suitable host animals include mouse, rat sheep, goat, hamster, rabbit, *etc.* The origin of the protein immunogen may be mouse, human, rat, monkey *etc.* The host animal will generally be a different species than the immunogen, e.g. human protein used to immunize mice, *etc.*

The immunogen may comprise the complete protein, or fragments and derivatives thereof. Preferred immunogens comprise all or a part of the PDE interacting protein, where these residues contain the post-translation modifications, such as glycosylation, found on the native protein. Immunogens comprising the extracellular domain are produced in a variety of ways known in the art, e.g. expression of cloned genes using conventional recombinant methods, isolation from HEC, *etc.*

For preparation of polyclonal antibodies, the first step is immunization of the host animal with the immunogen, where the immunogen will preferably be in substantially pure form, comprising less than about 1% contaminant. The immunogen may comprise complete PDE interacting protein, fragments or derivatives thereof. To increase the immune response of the host animal, the protein or peptide may be combined with an adjuvant, where suitable adjuvants include alum, dextran, sulfate, large polymeric anions, oil & water emulsions, e.g. Freund's adjuvant, Freund's complete adjuvant, and the like. The immunogen may also be conjugated to synthetic carrier proteins or synthetic antigens. A variety of hosts may be immunized to produce the polyclonal antibodies. Such hosts include rabbits, guinea pigs, rodents, e.g. mice, rats, sheep, goats, and the like. The immunogen is administered to the host, usually intradermally, with an initial dosage followed by one or more, usually at least two, additional booster dosages. Following immunization, the blood from the host will be collected, followed by separation of the serum from the blood cells. The Ig present in the resultant antiserum may be further fractionated using known methods, such as ammonium salt fractionation, DEAE chromatography, and the like.

Monoclonal antibodies are produced by conventional techniques. Generally, the spleen and/or lymph nodes of an immunized host animal provide a source of plasma cells. The plasma cells are immortalized by fusion with myeloma cells to produce hybridoma cells. Culture supernatant from individual hybridomas is screened using standard techniques to

identify those producing antibodies with the desired specificity. Suitable animals for production of monoclonal antibodies to the human protein include mouse, rat, hamster, *etc.* To raise antibodies against the mouse protein, the animal will generally be a hamster, guinea pig, rabbit, *etc.* The antibody may be purified from the hybridoma cell supernatants or ascites
5 fluid by conventional techniques, *e.g.* affinity chromatography using PDE-interacting protein bound to an insoluble support, protein A sepharose, *etc.*

The antibody may be produced as a single chain, instead of the normal multimeric structure. Single chain antibodies are described in Jost *et al.* (1994) J.B.C. 269:26267-73, and others. DNA sequences encoding the variable region of the heavy chain and the variable
10 region of the light chain are ligated to a spacer encoding at least about 4 amino acids of small neutral amino acids, including glycine and/or serine. The protein encoded by this fusion allows assembly of a functional variable region that retains the specificity and affinity of the original antibody.

For *in vivo* use, particularly for injection into humans, it is desirable to decrease the
15 antigenicity of the antibody. An immune response of a recipient against the blocking agent will potentially decrease the period of time that the therapy is effective. Methods of humanizing antibodies are known in the art. The humanized antibody may be the product of an animal having transgenic human immunoglobulin constant region genes (see for example International Patent Applications WO 90/10077 and WO 90/04036). Alternatively, the
20 antibody of interest may be engineered by recombinant DNA techniques to substitute the CH1, CH2, CH3, hinge domains, and/or the framework domain with the corresponding human sequence (see WO 92/02190).

The use of Ig cDNA for construction of chimeric immunoglobulin genes is known in the art (Liu *et al.* (1987) P.N.A.S. 84:3439 and (1987) J. Immunol. 139:3521). mRNA is
25 isolated from a hybridoma or other cell producing the antibody and used to produce cDNA. The cDNA of interest may be amplified by the polymerase chain reaction using specific primers (U.S. Patent nos. 4,683,195 and 4,683,202). Alternatively, a library is made and screened to isolate the sequence of interest. The DNA sequence encoding the variable region of the antibody is then fused to human constant region sequences. The sequences of human
30 constant regions genes may be found in Kabat *et al.* (1991) Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest, N.I.H. publication no. 91-3242. Human C region genes are readily available from known clones. The choice of isotype will be guided by the desired effector

functions, such as complement fixation, or activity in antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity. Preferred isotypes are IgG1, IgG3 and IgG4. Either of the human light chain constant regions, kappa or lambda, may be used. The chimeric, humanized antibody is then expressed by conventional methods.

5 Antibody fragments, such as Fv, F(ab)₂ and Fab may be prepared by cleavage of the intact protein, *e.g.* by protease or chemical cleavage. Alternatively, a truncated gene is designed. For example, a chimeric gene encoding a portion of the F(ab)₂ fragment would include DNA sequences encoding the CH1 domain and hinge region of the H chain, followed by a translational stop codon to yield the truncated molecule.

10 Consensus sequences of H and L J regions may be used to design oligonucleotides for use as primers to introduce useful restriction sites into the J region for subsequent linkage of V region segments to human C region segments. C region cDNA can be modified by site directed mutagenesis to place a restriction site at the analogous position in the human sequence.

15 Expression vectors include plasmids, retroviruses, YACs, EBV derived episomes, and the like. A convenient vector is one that encodes a functionally complete human CH or CL immunoglobulin sequence, with appropriate restriction sites engineered so that any VH or VL sequence can be easily inserted and expressed. In such vectors, splicing usually occurs between the splice donor site in the inserted J region and the splice acceptor site preceding
20 the human C region, and also at the splice regions that occur within the human CH exons. Polyadenylation and transcription termination occur at native chromosomal sites downstream of the coding regions. The resulting chimeric antibody may be joined to any strong promoter, including retroviral LTRs, *e.g.* SV-40 early promoter, (Okayama *et al.* (1983) Mol. Cell. Bio. 3:280), Rous sarcoma virus LTR (Gorman *et al.* (1982) P.N.A.S. 79:6777), and moloney
25 murine leukemia virus LTR (Grosschedl *et al.* (1985) Cell 41:885); native Ig promoters, *etc.*

 In yet other embodiments of the invention, the active agent is an agent that modulates, and generally decreases or down regulates, the expression of the gene in the host. Antisense molecules can be used to down-regulate expression of the protein in cells. The anti-sense reagent may be antisense oligonucleotides (ODN), particularly synthetic ODN having
30 chemical modifications from native nucleic acids, or nucleic acid constructs that express such anti-sense molecules as RNA. The antisense sequence is complementary to the mRNA of the targeted gene, and inhibits expression of the targeted gene products. Antisense molecules

inhibit gene expression through various mechanisms, e.g. by reducing the amount of mRNA available for translation, through activation of RNase H, or steric hindrance. One or a combination of antisense molecules may be administered, where a combination may comprise multiple different sequences.

5 Antisense molecules may be produced by expression of all or a part of the target gene sequence in an appropriate vector, where the transcriptional initiation is oriented such that an antisense strand is produced as an RNA molecule. Alternatively, the antisense molecule is a synthetic oligonucleotide. Antisense oligonucleotides will generally be at least about 7, usually at least about 12, more usually at least about 20 nucleotides in length, and not more
10 than about 500, usually not more than about 50, more usually not more than about 35 nucleotides in length, where the length is governed by efficiency of inhibition, specificity, including absence of cross-reactivity, and the like. It has been found that short oligonucleotides, of from 7 to 8 bases in length, can be strong and selective inhibitors of gene expression (see Wagner *et al.* (1996), *Nature Biotechnol.* 14:840-844).

15 A specific region or regions of the endogenous sense strand mRNA sequence is chosen to be complemented by the antisense sequence. Selection of a specific sequence for the oligonucleotide may use an empirical method, where several candidate sequences are assayed for inhibition of expression of the target gene in an *in vitro* or animal model. A combination of sequences may also be used, where several regions of the mRNA sequence
20 are selected for antisense complementation.

 Antisense oligonucleotides may be chemically synthesized by methods known in the art (see Wagner *et al.* (1993), *supra*, and Milligan *et al.*, *supra*.) Preferred oligonucleotides are chemically modified from the native phosphodiester structure, in order to increase their intracellular stability and binding affinity. A number of such modifications have been
25 described in the literature, which alter the chemistry of the backbone, sugars or heterocyclic bases.

 Among useful changes in the backbone chemistry are phosphorothioates; phosphorodithioates, where both of the non-bridging oxygens are substituted with sulfur; phosphoroamidites; alkyl phosphotriesters and boranophosphates. Achiral phosphate
30 derivatives include 3'-O'-5'-S-phosphorothioate, 3'-S-5'-O-phosphorothioate, 3'-CH₂-5'-O-phosphonate and 3'-NH-5'-O-phosphoroamidate. Peptide nucleic acids replace the entire ribose phosphodiester backbone with a peptide linkage. Sugar modifications are also used to

enhance stability and affinity. The α -anomer of deoxyribose may be used, where the base is inverted with respect to the natural β -anomer. The 2'-OH of the ribose sugar may be altered to form 2'-O-methyl or 2'-O-allyl sugars, which provides resistance to degradation without comprising affinity. Modification of the heterocyclic bases must maintain proper base pairing.

- 5 Some useful substitutions include deoxyuridine for deoxythymidine; 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine and 5-bromo-2'-deoxycytidine for deoxycytidine. 5-propynyl-2'-deoxyuridine and 5-propynyl-2'-deoxycytidine have been shown to increase affinity and biological activity when substituted for deoxythymidine and deoxycytidine, respectively.

- As an alternative to anti-sense inhibitors, catalytic nucleic acid compounds, *e.g.* ribozymes, anti-sense conjugates, *etc.* may be used to inhibit gene expression. Ribozymes may be synthesized *in vitro* and administered to the patient, or may be encoded on an expression vector, from which the ribozyme is synthesized in the targeted cell (for example, see International patent application WO 9523225, and Beigelman *et al.* (1995), *Nucl. Acids Res.* 23:4434-42). Examples of oligonucleotides with catalytic activity are described in WO 9506764. Conjugates of anti-sense ODN with a metal complex, *e.g.* terpyridylCu(II), capable of mediating mRNA hydrolysis are described in Bashkin *et al.* (1995), *Appl. Biochem. Biotechnol.* 54:43-56.

- As mentioned above, an effective amount of the active agent is administered to the host, where "effective amount" means a dosage sufficient to produce a desired result, where the desired result in the desired modulation, *e.g.* enhancement, reduction, of PDE interacting protein activity, which in turn leads to a desired effect on the state of the disease condition being treated, *e.g.* a reduction in the level of inflammation, *etc.*

- In the subject methods, the active agent(s) may be administered to the host using any convenient means capable of resulting in the desired inhibition of PDE interacting protein activity. Thus, the agent can be incorporated into a variety of formulations for therapeutic administration. More particularly, the agents of the present invention can be formulated into pharmaceutical compositions by combination with appropriate, pharmaceutically acceptable carriers or diluents, and may be formulated into preparations in solid, semi-solid, liquid or gaseous forms, such as tablets, capsules, powders, granules, ointments, solutions, suppositories, injections, inhalants and aerosols.

As such, administration of the agents can be achieved in various ways, including oral, buccal, rectal, parenteral, intraperitoneal, intradermal, transdermal, intracheal, etc., administration.

In pharmaceutical dosage forms, the agents may be administered in the form of their
5 pharmaceutically acceptable salts, or they may also be used alone or in appropriate association, as well as in combination, with other pharmaceutically active compounds. The following methods and excipients are merely exemplary and are in no way limiting.

For oral preparations, the agents can be used alone or in combination with appropriate additives to make tablets, powders, granules or capsules, for example, with conventional
10 additives, such as lactose, mannitol, corn starch or potato starch; with binders, such as crystalline cellulose, cellulose derivatives, acacia, corn starch or gelatins; with disintegrators, such as corn starch, potato starch or sodium carboxymethylcellulose; with lubricants, such as talc or magnesium stearate; and if desired, with diluents, buffering agents, moistening agents, preservatives and flavoring agents.

15 The agents can be formulated into preparations for injection by dissolving, suspending or emulsifying them in an aqueous or nonaqueous solvent, such as vegetable or other similar oils, synthetic aliphatic acid glycerides, esters of higher aliphatic acids or propylene glycol; and if desired, with conventional additives such as solubilizers, isotonic agents, suspending agents, emulsifying agents, stabilizers and preservatives.

20 The agents can be utilized in aerosol formulation to be administered via inhalation. The compounds of the present invention can be formulated into pressurized acceptable propellants such as dichlorodifluoromethane, propane, nitrogen and the like.

Furthermore, the agents can be made into suppositories by mixing with a variety of bases such as emulsifying bases or water-soluble bases. The compounds of the present
25 invention can be administered rectally via a suppository. The suppository can include vehicles such as cocoa butter, carbowaxes and polyethylene glycols, which melt at body temperature, yet are solidified at room temperature.

Unit dosage forms for oral or rectal administration such as syrups, elixirs, and suspensions may be provided wherein each dosage unit, for example, teaspoonful,
30 tablespoonful, tablet or suppository, contains a predetermined amount of the composition containing one or more inhibitors. Similarly, unit dosage forms for injection or intravenous

administration may comprise the inhibitor(s) in a composition as a solution in sterile water, normal saline or another pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

The term "unit dosage form," as used herein, refers to physically discrete units suitable as unitary dosages for human and animal subjects, each unit containing a predetermined quantity of compounds of the present invention calculated in an amount sufficient to produce the desired effect in association with a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent, carrier or vehicle. The specifications for the novel unit dosage forms of the present invention depend on the particular compound employed and the effect to be achieved, and the pharmacodynamics associated with each compound in the host.

The pharmaceutically acceptable excipients, such as vehicles, adjuvants, carriers or diluents, are readily available to the public. Moreover, pharmaceutically acceptable auxiliary substances, such as pH adjusting and buffering agents, tonicity adjusting agents, stabilizers, wetting agents and the like, are readily available to the public.

Where the agent is a polypeptide, polynucleotide, analog or mimetic thereof, e.g. antisense composition, it may be introduced into tissues or host cells by any number of routes, including viral infection, microinjection, or fusion of vesicles. Jet injection may also be used for intramuscular administration, as described by Furth *et al.* (1992), *Anal Biochem* 205:365-368. The DNA may be coated onto gold microparticles, and delivered intradermally by a particle bombardment device, or "gene gun" as described in the literature (see, for example, Tang *et al.* (1992), *Nature* 356:152-154), where gold microprojectiles are coated with the DNA, then bombarded into skin cells.

Those of skill in the art will readily appreciate that dose levels can vary as a function of the specific compound, the severity of the symptoms and the susceptibility of the subject to side effects. Preferred dosages for a given compound are readily determinable by those of skill in the art by a variety of means.

The subject methods find use in the treatment of a variety of different disease conditions involving PDE interacting protein activity, particularly in those disease conditions in which the selective inhibition of PDE activity, more particularly PDEIV activity, results in treatment of the disease condition where targeting of the PDE interacting protein by the therapeutic agent results in modulated, e.g. reduced or enhanced, activity of its corresponding PDE.

Specific disease of interest as treatable by the subject methods include: asthma, including inflamed lung associate asthma, cystic fibrosis, inflammatory airway disease, chronic bronchitis, eosinophilic granuloma, psoriasis and other benign and malignant proliferative skin diseases, endotoxic shock, septic shock, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, reperfusion injury, or the myocardium and brain, inflammatory arthritis, chronic glomerulonephritis, atopic dermatitis, urticaria, adult respiratory distress syndrome, diabetes insipidus, allergic rhinitis, allergic conjunctivitis, vernal conjunctivitis, arterial restinosis and arterosclerosis, inflammatory diseases associated with irritation and pain, rheumatoid arthritis, ankylosing spondylitis, transplant rejection and graft versus host disease, disease conditions associated with hypersecretion of gastric acid, disease conditions in which cytokines are mediators, e.g. sepsis, and septic shock, and the like.

By treatment is meant at least an amelioration of the symptoms associated with the pathological condition afflicting the host, where amelioration is used in a broad sense to refer to at least a reduction in the magnitude of a parameter, *e.g.* symptom, associated with the pathological condition being treated, such as inflammation, etc. As such, treatment also includes situations where the pathological condition, or at least symptoms associated therewith, are completely inhibited, *e.g.* prevented from happening, or stopped, *e.g.* terminated, such that the host no longer suffers from the pathological condition, or at least the symptoms that characterize the pathological condition.

A variety of hosts are treatable according to the subject methods. Generally such hosts are "mammals" or "mammalian," where these terms are used broadly to describe organisms which are within the class mammalia, including the orders carnivore (*e.g.*, dogs and cats), rodentia (*e.g.*, mice, guinea pigs, and rats), and primates (*e.g.*, humans, chimpanzees, and monkeys). In many embodiments, the hosts will be humans.

Kits with unit doses of the active agent, usually in oral or injectable doses, are provided. In such kits, in addition to the containers containing the unit doses will be an informational package insert describing the use and attendant benefits of the drugs in treating pathological condition of interest. Preferred compounds and unit doses are those described herein above.

The following examples are offered primarily for purposes of illustration. It will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art that the formulations, dosages, methods of

administration, and other parameters of this invention may be further modified or substituted in various ways without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

EXPERIMENTAL

5 I. Screening of the yeast two hybrid system cDNA brain library

To identify proteins that interact with a PDE4, cDNA coding for the amino terminus of PDE4D3 or for a region corresponding to a.a. 114-672 were inserted into pGBT9 vectors and used for screening of a Matchmaker rat brain library subcloned in pGAD10 vector (Clontech, Palo Alto, CA). The fragment encoding the autoinhibitory (UCR2), catalytic, and
10 carboxy terminal domains of rPDE4D3 (aa 114-672) was amplified by PCR with the full-length cDNA using the following forward and reverse primers with incorporated restriction sites and Stop codon. EcoRI: 5' CGG AAT TCG AGG AGG CCT ACC AGA AAC 3' (GUPA4) (SEQ ID NO:06) and SalI/TAG: 5' TGA GTC GAC TAC GTG TCA AGG CAA CAA TGG TC 3' (GUPA3) (SEQ ID NO:07). The PCR products were cloned into
15 EcoRI/SalI site of pGBT9 (Clontech) downstream of the Gal4 activation domain. The PCR was performed in presence of recombinant Pfu polymerase (Stratagene) at low cycle number (10 cycles) to ensure high fidelity reading. The insertions were entirely sequenced to confirm the correct reading frame and the sequence. Sequencing was performed by the Molecular Biology facility at Stanford University using the ABI PRISM Dye Terminator Cycle
20 Sequencing Ready Reaction Kit with AmpliTaq DNA Polymerase, FS (Perkin Elmer).

Of the positive clones isolated from the screening of the rat brain library, 187 gave strong positive signal while 81 gave only a weak signal. Of the strong positive clones, PBP46 was further characterized. This clone contained an insert of approximately 2.8 kb. The interaction of the clone with the PDE was confirmed by subcloning the cDNA fragment in
25 both pGBT9 and pGAD10 and by testing growth and β -galactosidase activity in the yeast two hybrid system. The clone continued to show strong interaction with the 1.6 fragment of PDE4D3.

II. Screening for the full length myomegalin clone

30 A homology search (BLAST) using the sequence of PBP46 clone showed no significant identity to sequences in any public domain database. This clone was then used to probe a blot with RNA from multiple tissues. A transcript of approximately 8.0-8.5 kb

hybridized to the probe in several tissues, the highest level of expression being observed in the rat skeletal muscle and heart. Lower levels of expression were detected in brain, liver and lung. In the testis a transcript of 2.0-2.4 kb was consistently observed. The expression in the testis was confirmed by PCR and by screening a rat testis library. Two clones containing the
5 3' end sequence of myomegalin were retrieved from this library.

To obtain the complete sequence of the 8.0-8.5 transcript, a rat skeletal muscle cDNA library was screened with the PBP46 cDNA. From this screening, 2 clones were retrieved. However, the clones did not yield a complete ORF. Screening was then repeated six more times with oligonucleotides corresponding to the 5' end of the longest clones. From this
10 multiple screening, 21 overlapping clones were obtained. Merging of the sequences from the different clones yielded a 9 kb sequence, a size in agreement with the size of the transcript derived from rat heart and skeletal muscles. See Fig. 2. Conceptual translation of the nucleotide sequence uncovered an open reading frame of a protein of 2324 amino acids corresponding to a calculated MW of 261 kDa. See Fig. 1.

To analyze tissue distribution of the rat myomegalin transcripts, Northern blot analysis was performed using radioactively labeled probes corresponding to the 3' end (probe 1; 1000 bp) and the 5' end (probe 2; 665 bp) of the myomegalin open reading frame. Transcripts of various sizes were found in various tissues using either probe 1 or probe 2 or both. The results indicated that there are at least four different transcripts of rat myomegalin: two
20 expressed in heart (7.5 and 5.9 kb); two in skeletal muscle (7.5 and 4.3 kb) and one in testis (2.5 kb). The 2.5 kb variant roughly corresponds to the PBP46 clone, and is expressed exclusively in rat testis.

III. Screening of the EST/database

To determine whether mouse or human sequences analogous to the rat myomegalin are present in public domain databases, the rat sequence was used for a BLAST search of GenBank and EST libraries. The following EST were retrieved. AA755885, AA110441, W23471, AA333456, AA489265. These sequences are more than 90% homologous to the rat sequence. Sequence AL021920 contains a genomic fragment from human chromosome
30 1p35.1-p36.21. Several exons overlap with the rat sequence from residue 1215 until residue 1444. Thus myomegalin must reside on human chromosome 1p35.1-p36. KIAA0454 (accession # AB007923), KIAA0477 (accession # AB007946) are two clones containing

portion of the human myomegalin sequence since they are more than 90% homologous to the rat ORF. These human clones were merged to obtain a full length human sequence homologous to myomegalin. See Fig. 4. The human open reading frame coded for a protein of 2517 residues and a calculated molecular weight of 282.1 kDa. See Fig. 5.

5 Alignment of the human and rat sequence showed identity from aa 235 of rat myomegalin to the end. In the amino terminus region, the two sequences showed only weak homologies. The reason for this discrepancy is at present unclear. It is possible that it is due to species differences. The junction where the rat sequence diverges from the human was derived from four clones isolated from the rat skeletal muscle library, lessening the possibility
10 that cloning artifact is at the basis of this discrepancy. The presence of the junction was further confirmed by PCR analysis of rat heart mRNA (data not shown). However, further blast searches with the region encompassing the 5' end of myomegalin did not yield mouse EST fragments overlapping the junction. Conversely, several EST clones confirming the human junction were retrieved from human and mouse EST databases.

15

IV. Protein/protein interaction

Several attempts were made to confirm the interaction between myomegalin and PDE4D3. However, due to the insolubility of the full length or truncated myomegalin immunoprecipitation experiments could not be performed. In an alternative approach, PBP46
20 was cotransfected with PDE4D3 in COS 7 cells and the PDE activity was determined in the particulate fraction of the cell. If PDE4D3 interacts with PBP46, an increase in the particulate PDE activity would be expected. Two to three fold increase in the particulate PDE4D3 activity was detected when plasmids containing PBP46 and PDE4D3 were cotransfected in COS7 cells.

25

V. Subcellular localization of myomegalin

To investigate the subcellular localization of myomegalin the PBP46 clone was subcloned in frame to a flag tag and expressed in COS7 cells. The recombinant protein thus obtained was entirely recovered in the particulate fraction and could be extracted only with
30 buffer containing SDS. Expression in transfected cells was further assessed by immunofluorescence (IF) using the flag antibody. The flag tagged recombinant protein

encoded in PBP46 was entirely localized in the Golgi/centrosomal region of COS7 cells. No attempts were made to express the full-length myomegalin cDNA.

VI. Western blot analysis of muscle and testis extracts

5 Polyclonal antibodies were raised in rabbit against peptides corresponding to the carboxyl terminus region of myomegalin. These antibodies recognize in testis a protein of approximately 64 kDa. In heart and muscle, proteins of 280,250 and 200 kDa were observed. It is at present unknown whether these are native proteins or products of proteolysis. When these antibodies were used for IF localization, a region corresponding to the
10 Golgi/centrosomal region is intensely labeled.

It is apparent from the above results and discussion that polynucleotides encoding novel mammalian PDE interacting proteins, such as myomegalin, as well as the novel polypeptides encoded thereby, are provided. The subject invention is important for both
15 research and therapeutic applications. For example, identification of the subject PDE interacting proteins provides for the ability to screen potential PDE inhibitors with PDE/PDE interacting protein complexes, where the results of such screening procedures should be more indicative of *in vivo* activity of a potential agent than screening procedures in which PDE is used by itself. Accordingly, the subject invention provides for a significant contribution to the
20 art.

All publications and patent applications cited in this specification are herein incorporated by reference as if each individual publication or patent application were specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated by reference. The citation of any publication is for its disclosure prior to the filing date and should not be construed as an
25 admission that the present invention is not entitled to antedate such publication by virtue of prior invention.

Although the foregoing invention has been described in some detail by way of illustration and example for purposes of clarity of understanding, it is readily apparent to
30 those of ordinary skill in the art in light of the teachings of this invention that certain changes and modifications may be made thereto without departing from the spirit or scope of the appended claims.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A polynucleotide present in other than its natural environment encoding a PDE interacting polypeptide.
- 5 2. The polynucleotide according to Claim 1, wherein said polynucleotide encodes a myomegalin protein.
3. A fragment of a polynucleotide according to Claim 1.
- 10 4. An PDE interacting polypeptide present in other than its naturally occurring environment.
5. The polypeptide according to Claim 4, wherein said polypeptide is a
- 15 myomegalin protein.
6. A fragment of a polypeptide according to Claim 4.
7. Substantially pure PDE interacting protein.
- 20 8. Isolated PDE interacting protein.
9. An expression cassette comprising a transcriptional initiation region functional in an expression host, a polynucleotide having a nucleotide sequence found in the nucleic acid
- 25 according to Claim 1 under the transcriptional regulation of said transcriptional initiation region, and a transcriptional termination region functional in said expression host.
10. A cell comprising an expression cassette according to Claim 9 as part of an extrachromosomal element or integrated into the genome of a host cell as a result of
- 30 introduction of said expression cassette into said host cell.
11. The cellular progeny of the cell according to Claim 10.

12. A method of producing an PDE interacting polypeptide, said method comprising:

growing a cell according to Claim 10, whereby said polypeptide is expressed; and
isolating said polypeptide substantially free of other proteins.

5

13. A monoclonal antibody binding specifically to a PDE interacting protein.

14. The monoclonal antibody according to Claim 13, wherein said antibody inhibits the activity of at least one of PDE or a PDE interacting protein.

10

15. The monoclonal antibody according to Claim 13, wherein said antibody is a humanized antibody.

16. A method of determining whether an agent modulates the activity of a PDE, said method comprising:

contacting a complex of said PDE and a PDE interacting protein with said agent; and
determining the effect of said agent on the activity of said PDE.

20

17. The method according to Claim 16, wherein said agent is a small molecule.

18. The method according to Claim 16, wherein said agent is an antibody.

19. The method according to Claim 18, wherein said agent is a monoclonal antibody.

25

20. A method for modulating the activity of a PDE interacting protein, said method comprising:

contacting said PDE interacting protein with an agent that modulates the activity of
said PDE interacting protein.

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FIG. 1

>myomegalin protein

MSNGYRTLSQHLNDLKKENFSLKLRIYFLEERMQOKYEVSREDVYKRNIELKVEVESLKRELQDRKQHL
HKTWADEEDLNSQNEAELRRQVEEPQQETEHVYELLONNIQLLQEESEFRAKDEATQMETLVEAEKGCNL
ELSERWKDATKNREDAPGDQVKLDQYSAALQRRRIEELRQSLAAQEGLEQLSREKQQLLHLLLEEPG
GMEVQPMKGLPTQQKPDNETPTTQPSVSDSHLAEQDKIQQTEVTNKILQEKLNDSCELSAQESS
QKQDTTIQSLKEMLKSRESETEELYQVIEGQNDTMAKLPEMLHQSQLGQLOSSEGIAPAQQQVALLDLQ
SALFCSQLEIQKLQRLRQKERQLADGKRCMQFVEAAAQEREQQKEAAWKHNQELRKALQHLQGELHSHK
SQQLHVLEAEKYNEIRTQGNQIHLSHSLSHKEQLIQELQELLQYRDTTDTKLTDTNEVFLEKLQRQIQD
RAVALERVIDEKFSALEEKDKELRQLRLAVRDRDHDLERLRCLVLSANEATMQSMESLLRARGLEVEQLI
ATCQNLQWLKEELETKFQHWQKEQESIQQQLQTSLHNRNKEVEDLSATLLHKLPGQSEVAEELCQRLQ
RKERVLDQLLSDRNKQAMEHEMEVQGLLQSMGTREQERQAVAEKMQAFMERNSELQALRQYLGKQELM
AASQAFISNQAPAGATSVGPHHGEQTDQGSTQMPSRDDSTSLTAREEASIPRSTLGDSDTVAGLEKELSN
AKEELEMAKKERESQIELSALQSMMAVQEEELQVQAADLESLTRNIQIKEDLIKDLQMLVDPEDMPA
MERLTQEVLLLREKVASVEPQGGQEGSENRRQQLLLMLEGLVDERSRLNEALQAERQLYSSLVKFHAQPE
ISERDRTIQVELEGAQVLRSLREEVLGRSLERLSRLETAAIGGATAGDEDETSTQFTDSIEEEAAHN
SHQQLIKVSLEKSLTTMETQNTCLQPPSPVGEDGNRHLQEEMHLRAEIHQPLEEKRAEAEELKELKAQ
IEEAGFSSVSHIRNTMSLCLCLENALKEQMGEMS DSGWEVEEDKEKGEVMVETVVAKGGLSEDSLQA
EFRKVQGRKLSAYNIINLLKEQLVLRSEGNTEKEMPEFLVRLAREVDRMNMGLPSSEKHQHQEQENMTA
RPGFRPQSLKLTALSDGYQLENKSAQDSGHQPEFSLPGSTKHLRSQLAQCRORYQDLQEKLLISEA
TVFAQANQLEKYRAILSESLVKQDSKQIQVDLQDLGYETCGRSENEAEREETTSPECEEHGNLKPVVLV
EGLCSEQGYLDPLVSSPVKNPWRTSQEARRIQAQGTSDNSSLLRKDIRNLKAQLPNAYKVLQNLRSRV
RSLSATSDYSSSLERPRKLIATVATLEGASPHSVTDEDEGLLSDGTGAFYPPGLQAKKNLENLIQRVSQL
EAQLPKTGLEGKLAELKSASWPCKYDSLIQDQARKTVISASENTKREKDLFSSHTFERYVKSFEEDLL
RNNDLTTLGQSFREQLSSRRSVTDRLTSKFSTKDHKSEKEEVGLEPLAFRFSRELQEKEKVIEVLQAK
VDTRFFSPSSHAASESHRCASSTSFSLDDIEACSDMDVASEYTHYEKKKPSPSNSAASASQGLKGEPR
SSSISLPTPQNPPKEASQAQPGFHNSIPKPAISLQAPMHTVPSFMPFGPSGPFLLGCCETPVVSLAE
AQQELQMLQKQLGRSVSIAPPTSTSTLLSNHTEASSPRYSNPAQPHSPARGTIELGRILEPGYLGSGQW
DMMRPQKGSISGELSSGSSMYQLNSKPTGADLLEEHLGEIRNLQRLEESICVNDRLREQLQHRLSSTA
RENGTSHFYSQGLESMQPQLYNENRALREENQSLQTRLSHASRGHSQEVVDHLREALSSSSQLQELEKE
LEQQAERRQLLEDLQEKQDEIVHFREERLSLQENNSRLQHKLALLQQQCEEKQQLSLSLQSELQIYES
LYENPKKGLKAFSLDSCYQVPGELSCLVAEIRALRVQLEQSIQVNNRLRLQLEQQMDHGAGKASLSSCP
VNQSFSAKELANQQPPFQGSAAAPPVRDVGLNSPPVVLPSNSCSVPGSDSAIISRTNNGSDESAATKT
PPKMEVDAADGPFASGHGRHVIGHVDDYDALQQQIGEGKLLIQKILSLTRPARSVPALDAQGTEAPGTK
SVHELRSARALNHSLEESASLLTMFWRAALPNSHGSVLVGEENLMEKELLDLRAQVSQQQQLLOSTA
VRLKTANQRKKSMEQFIVSHLTRTHDVLKARTNLEMKSFALMCTPAL (SEQ ID NO:01)

FIG. 2 >MYOMEGALIN complete DNA

CCGGTCCCCTTTGGTAGTAGTATCTCAGAGCTCGCCCCATAGTTTCATAGTTCATGCTCTGGTTTGTCTCT
TATGCTTTCCCCAGAGCTTCGAGACAGCCTTTGAGTCCACCAGCTTGAATATGCCCTTTTCTCTCTGAG
TCCATTTAATATACCTGGGACAAGTATTTTTATCTTGAAGCAGATCTAAAAGAACTCCACAGATAGG
TTGTGTTTCTTTCTCTCTGGCTTTCTTCTTACTCCTAACTCAGGAGACCCATTGGAAACTGGTG
ACTGCTGGGTCTTTGGTTTACGGCCAACTTTCTTCTTTTTCATTGGTTCGTGGCTGTCTGGTGAAGTAT
GGATAGGCGAGGCATCCATTGGTTCAGACTCCTCTGTTGACACCTCCACTACAGTCTCCGTAATGACAT
CTGGCCTCATCGCAGCATGGATAAAATCGGATTCTTGAATCCTCAAGCAGGTAGGAGACTCCATATGAA
GCAGGGCTTCAGCAGCTTCAATGGTCTTATCCGTACAGTGTGCATTACTGCTGTGAACTGATGCTTCCA
CGGCCCGGATGAGCAGATCCAGCTGGTTCGTGGGTCCCTCATGCAGAGACGTGCGCATGTTTATCCCGG
GGCTGGAAGTCTGCTTACATTGACTTACACCCTGAGCAGCGGCGACAGGGGAGAAGGCGGAACCCGC
GGCCGGAGACACAGCCGTGCGGGCGGCACACACTCAGCACTCGCACACACTCCGACGCCCGGATCCT
TGCGCGTCTCCGACAGGAAGCGGCGCGGCCCTCCCGCGCGGGCTGAGCAGCCCCACCACCT
AACGGCAGGGGCGGCGGCGGCCCGCTGGCAACGCGATCCTTCCGCCCGCGCCAGACAGGAAGTCC
CGGGCGCGGAGCCAGCGCGCGCACGGACACCTGAGGCTGGGGAGCCCGCAGGCGCGCCTCGGGGACG
CGGGCCTCGGCAGGAAAAGGCGCGCTTACGTTCTGCGGAAGCGAAGTCTGCAAATGTCCCCTCAGCAT
GGTCTTCTCCTGGCTCAATCTGTCTCACCTCAGGTGATCCTAGGACTGGGGCTCCTTCCAGGTCCC
CAGTTTCTCAAGTCGATCTTCTACCTCCCTCTTGATTTCTACTCCATTGCTGGAAAGCTCCAGAACAG
AGCCTCCGCCGCCAACCACTGCTGATGCCATCGCGTCTTCCCTGAGCAAGTTTGAACGCTGCGAATCA
ATGTAATTACGCTCAGATGATTGCCAGGGTTATCGGTTTCATGTTCTAATTCAATAGTGATGGAGTAG
ACATCCAGAAGTCCAGTCTTCTAAAGATGATTAACAGAGGGTAGTTTGACGGTTAAGTAGTCTAAGCA
TCCTTACCGTTTCCCACTCCCAAGAGCTGAACCTTAAACAGCAGCTCTCTGGAGCTACTGCTCTCC
CTCCACGTGCGCGTGTCCCTTGCCCTTCCCTCAGGGCGCAGACCGCGGAGCGCGCAGCCGCCCCG
CCGTTGGCCCCGCGTCTGCGGGAAGCCGAGGGGGCTCCCCGGGCCACCGCGGAGCGCTCCGCACC
ACAGGACGAGACAAACCGCGCTATGTCGCCTTAGCCCTCGGGGTCCACAGCCTCAGCAGCGTCTAG
CCTGCCCGCTCCATGCCACGGCAAGGCTGCACCGTGTTCAGGGGTGAAGGGGCGATCGGGCATGCTC
CTCCCATGGGTGCGCCACCATGTCTAATGGATATCGCACTCTGTCCAGCACCTCAATGACCTGAAGA
AGGAGAACTTCAGCCTCAAGCTGCGCATCTACTTCTGGAGGAGCGCATGCAACAGAAGTATGAAGTCA
GCCGGGAGGACGTCTACAAGCGAACATTGAGCTGAAGGTTGAAGTGGAGAGCCTGAAACGAGAGCTCC
AGGACAGGAAACAGCATCTACATAAAACATGGGCCGATGAGGAGGATCTCAACAGCCAGAATGAAGCAG
AGCTCCGGCGCCAGGTTGAAGAACCGCAGCAGGAGACAGAACCGTTTATGAGTCTTAGACAACAACA
TTCAGCTGTGTCAGAGGAATCCAGGTTTGCAAGGATGAAGCCACACAGATGGAGACTCTGGTGGAGG
CAGAGAGGGGTGTAATCTGGAGCTCTCAGAGAGGTGGAAGGATGCTACCAAGAACAGGGAAGATGCAC
CGGGAGACCAGGTGAAGCTTGACCAATATTCTGCGGCACTGGCTCAGAGGGACAGGAGATTGAAGAGC
TGAGGCGAGAGCTTGGCTGCCAGGAGGGGCTTGTGGAACAGCTGTCTGAGAGAAACAACAAGTGTAC
ATCTGCTGGAGGAGCCTGGGGGCGATGGAAGTGCAGCCCATGCCTAAAGGGTTACCCACGCAACAAAAGC
CAGACCTAAATGAGACCCCTACAACCCAGCCATCTGTGTCTGATTCCCACTGGCAGAACTCCAGAGACA
AAATCCAGCAACAGAGGTACCAACAAGATTCTTCAAGAGAACTGAATGACATGAGCTGTGAGCTCA
GATCTGCACAGGAGTCTCTCAGAAGCAAGATACGACAACTCAAGGCTCAAGGAAATGCTAAAGAGCA
GGGAAAGTGAGACTGAAGAGCTGTACAGGTGATTGAAGGTCAAATGACACAAATGGCAAGCTTCCGG
AAATGCTACACCAGAGCCAGCTCGGACAGCTCCAGAGCTCAGAGGGCATTGCCCTGCTCAGCAGCAAG
TGGCCCTGCTTGACCTTCAGAGTGTCTGTTCTGACGCCAGCTTGAAATCCAGAAGCTCCAGAGGCTGT
TACGCCAGAAAGAGCGTCTGCTGACGGCAAGCGGTGCATGCAATTTGTGGAGGCTGCAGCACAGG
AGAGAGAGCAGCAGAAGGAAGCTGCTTGGAAACATAACAGGAATTACGAAAAGCTTTGCAACAGCTCC
AAGGAGAACTGCACAGTAAGAGCCAACAGCTCCACGTTCTGGAGGCAGAAAAATATAATGAAATTCGAA
CCCAGGGACAAAACATTCAACACCTAAGTACAGTCTGAGTCACAAAGAGCAGTAATTCAGGAATTC
AGGAGCTCCTACAGTATCGGGATACCACAGACAAAACCTTAGACACAAATGAGGTGTTTCTTGAGAAAC
TACGGCAACGAATACAAGACCGGGCAGTTGCTCTAGAGCGGTTATAGATGAAAAGTTCTCTGCTCTAG
AAGAAAAGGACAAAGGAAGTGCAGGAGCTCCGGCTTGTGTGAGGGACCGAGACCATGACTTAGAGAGAC
TGCGTTGTGTCTGTCTGCCAATGAAGCTACCATGCAAGTATGGAGAGTCTCCTGAGGGCCAGAGGCC
TGGAAGTGGAGCAGTTAATTGCCACCTGCCAAAACCTCAGTGGTTGAAGGAAGAATTGGAAACCAAGT
TTGGCCACTGGCAGAAGGAACAGGAGAGCATCATTCAGCAGTTACAGACATCTCTGCATGACAGGAACA
AAGAAGTAGAGGATCTCAGTGAACCTTGTCTCCACAACTTGGACCCGGCCAGAGTGAAGTAGCTGAGG
AGCTGTGCCAGGCGCTGCAGCGGAAGGAAAGGCTGCTGCAGGACCTTCTGAGTATCGGAACAAACAAG
CCATGGAGCACGAGATGGAGGTCCAGGAGTGTCTCAGTCTGATGGGACCCCGGAACAGGAAAGACAGG
CTGTTGCAGAAAAAATGGTACAAGCTTCTATGGAAAGAACTCGGAATTACAGGCCCTGCGGCAGTATC
TAGGGGGGAAGGAATTAATGGCAGCATCTCAGGCATTCATCTCTAACCACAGCTGGAGCGACTTCTG
TAGGCCCCCACCATGGAGAGCAAACTGACCAAGGTTCTACGCAGATGCCCTCTCGAGACGACAGCACCT
CGTCTGCTGCCAGAGAGGAGGCGAGCATACCCCGGTCTACATTAGGAGACTCAGACACAGTTGCAAGGGC
TGGAGAAAGAACTGAGCAATGCCAAGGAGGAGCTTGAAGTCTATGGCCAAAAAGAAAGAGAAAGCCAGA
TAGAATTGTCTGCTGCTGAGTCCATGATGGCTGTGCAAGAGGAAGAGCTGCAGGTGCAGGCTGCTGACT
TGGAGTCCCTGACCAGGAACATACAGATAAAAGAAGACCTCATAAAGGACCTGCAAAATGCAACTGTTG

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FIG. 2 (CONT)

ACCCCTGAAGATATGCCAGCCATGGAGCGCCTGACCCAAGAGGTCTTACTTCTTCGGGAAAAAGTTGCTT
CAGTGGAACCCAGGGTCAGGAAGGGTCAGAGAACAGGAGACAACAGTTGCTGCTGATGTTAGAAGGAC
TAGTGGATGAACGGAGTCGGCTCAACGAGGCCCTGCAAGCTGAGCGGCAGCTCTACAGCAGCCTGGTCA
AGTTCCATGCCCAACCAGAGATCTCTGAGAGAGACCGAACTCTGCAGGTGGAAGTGAAGGGGCCCCAGG
TGTTACGCACTGCACTAGAAGAAGTTCTTGAAGAAGCCTGGAGCGCTTAAGCAGGCTGGAGACCCTGG
CCGCCATTGGAGGTGCTACTGCAGGCATGAGACTGAAGATACAGCACACAGTTCACAGACAGCATTG
AGGAGGAGGCTGCACACAACAGCCACCAGCAACTCATCAAGGTGCTTTGGAGAAAAGCCTGACCACCA
TGGAGACCCAGAACACATGTCTTCAGCCCCCTTCCCCAGTAGGAGAGGATGGTAACAGGCATCTTCAGG
AAGAAATGCTCCACCTGAGGGCTGAAATCCACCAGCCCTTAGAAGAGAAGAGAAAAGCTGAGGCAGAAC
TCAAGGAGCTAAAGGCTCAAATGAGGAAGCAGGATTCTCTCTGTGTCCACATCAGGAACACCATGC
TGAGCCTTTGCCTTTGCCTTGAGAATGCAGAGCTGAAAGAGCAGATGGGAGAAGCAATGTCTGATGGAT
GGGAGGTGGAGGAAGACAAGGAGAAGGGCGAGGTGATGGTGGAGACCGTGGTGGCCAAAGGGGGTCTGA
GTGAGGACCCAGCCTTCAGGCTGAGTTCCAGGAAAAGTCCAGGGGAGACTCAAGAGTGCCTACAACATCATCA
ACCTCTCTCAAAGAGCAGCTGGTCTGAGAAGCTCGGAAGGGAACACTAAGGAGATGCCAGAGTTCTCTCG
TGCCCTTGCCAGGAGGTGGACAGAATGAACATGGGCTTGCTTCTCGGAGAAGCATCAACACCAAG
AACAGGAGAATATGACCGCAAGGCCTGGCCCCAGGCCCCAGAGTCTCAAGCTTGGGACAGCTCTCTCAG
TAGACGGCTACCAACTGGAGAACAAGTCCCAGGCCAAAGACTCTGGACATCAGCCAGAATTTAGCCTAC
CAGGGTCCACCAACACCTGCGCTCCAGCTGGCTCAGTGTAGACAACGGTACCAAGATCTCCAGGAGA
AGCTGCTCATCTCAGAAGCCACTGTGTTTGCCAGGCAACACAGCTAGAGAAGTACAGAGCCATATTAA
GTGAATCCCTGGTGAAGCAGGACAGCAAGCAGATCCAGGTGGACCTTCAGGACCTGGGCTATGAGACTT
GTGGCCGAAGTGAGAATGAAGCTGAACGTGAGGAGACCACAGCCCTGAGTGTGAGGAGCACGGTAACC
TGAAGCCTGTGGTGTGGTGAAGGCTTGTGCTCTGAGCAAGGGTACCTGGACCTGTCTTGGTCAAGT
CACCTGTGAAGAACCCTTGGAGAACAAGCCAGGAAGCCAGAAGATCCAGGCACAAGGAACCTTCAGACA
ACAGCTCTCTCTGAGGAAGGACATCCGAAATCTGAAAGCCAGCTACCGAATGCCTACAAGGCTCTTC
AGAACCTGAGGAGCCGGGTCCGGTCCCTGTCTGCCACAAGCGATTACTCATCGAGTCTGGAGAGACCCC
GCAAGCTGATAGCCGTGGCAACCCCTTGAAGGGGCGCTCACCCACAGTGTCACTGATGAAGACGAAGGCT
TGTTGTGAGTGGCAGCCGGGGCTTTTACCCTCCAGGGCTCCAGGCCAAAAGAATCTAGAGAATCTCA
TCCAGAGAGATATCCAGCTGGAGGCCAGCTCCCCAAAAGTGGACTAGAAGGGAAGCTGGCTGAAGAAC
TGAAGTCCGCTCGTGGCTGGAAAATACGATTCTTTGATTACAGGATCAGGCCCGAAAAGTGTCTAT
CTGCGTCCGAAAATACXAAAAGGAGAGGATTGTTTCTTCTCACCAACATTGAAAAGATACGTCA
AATCTTTTGAAGACCTCCTGAGGAACAACGACTTGACTACTTACCTGGGCCAGAGCTTCCGGGAACAAC
TTAGTTCAAGGCGTTCAAGTACAGACAGGCTGACCAGCAAATTCAGCACAAAGGATCATAAGAGTGAA
AAGAAGAAGTTGGGCTTGAGCCACTGGCCTTCAGGTTCAAGGGAATTACAGGAGAAGAGAAAGTGA
TTGAAGTCTGCAGGCCAAGGTGGATACCCGGTTTTTCTCACCCCCAGCAGCCATGCTGCGTCTGAGT
CCCACGTTGTGCCAGCAGCACATCTTCTGTGCGATGACATAGAAGCCTGCTCTGACATGGACGTAG
CCAGCGAGTACACACTATGAAGAGAAGAGCCCTCACCCAGTAACCTCAGCAGCCAGTGCATCTCAGG
GGCTTAAGGGCGAGCCAGAGCAGCTCCATCAGCTTGCCAACTCCCAGAACCCCCCTAAGGAGGCCA
GCCAGGCCAGCCAGGCTTTCACTTTAACTCCATACCAAGCCGGCTAGCCTTTCCAGGCCACCAATGC
ACTTCACTGTACCCAGCTTCATGCCCTTTCGGCCCCCTCTGGGCTCCCTTCTTGGTTGCTGTGAGACAC
CAGTGGTGTCTTGGCTGAGGCTCAACAAGAGCTGCAGATGCTGCAGAAGCAGCTGGGACGAAGTGTTA
GCATTGCCCTCCCACTCCACATCCACGTTGCTTAGCAACCACACAGAAGCTAGCTCTCCCCGCTACA
GCAACCTGCTCAGCCCCACTCCCAGCAAGGGGCACCATAGAGCTGGGCAGAATCTGGAGCCTGGAT
ACCTGGGCAGCGGCCAGTGGGACATGATGAGGCCTCAGAAAAGGGAGCATCTCTGGGGAGCTGTCTCAG
GCTCCTCGATGTACCAGCTTAACCTCAAACCCACAGGGGGCGACCTGTTGGAAGAGCATTAGGTGAGA
TCCGGAACCTGCGCCAGCGCTGGAGGAGTCCATATGTGTCAATGACAGGCTACGGGAGCAGCTGCAGC
ATAGGCTCAGCTCCAGGCCCGAGAAAATGGTTCCACCTCTCACTTCTACAGTCAGGGCCTGGAGTCCA
TGCTCAGCTTACAATGAGAACAGAGCCCTCAGGGAAGAAAACCAAGCCTGCAGACACGGCTCAGTC
ATGCTTCCAGGGGACACTCCAGGAAGTGGACCACTGAGGGAGGCTGCTTCTCAAGTTCCAGC
TCCAGGAGCTGGAGAAGGAGCTGGAGCAGCAGAAGGCTGAGCGGGCGCAGCTTCTGGAAGACTTGCAAG
AGAAGCAGGATGAGATCGTGCATTTCCGAGAGGAGAGGCTGTCCCTCCAGGAAAACAACTCCAGGCTGC
AGCACAGCTGGCCCTCCTGCAACAACAGTGTGAGGAGAAACAGCAGCTCTCCCTGTCCCTGCAGTCAG
AGCTCCAGATCTACGAGTCCCTCTACGAAAATCCTAAGAAGGGCTTGAAAGCCTTCAGCCTAGATTCTT
GTTACCAAGTCCCGGTGAGTTGAGTGCCTGGTGGCAGAGATTGAGCTCTGAGAGTGCAGTTGGAGC
AGAGCATTCAAGTGAACAACCGTCTGCGGCTGCAGCTGGAACAGCAGATGGATCACGGTGTGGCAAAG
CCAGTCTCAGTTCTGCCCCTGTTAACCAGAGCTTCTCAGCCAAGGGCGAGCTGGCAAACCAGCAGCCAC
CCTTCCAAGGTTCAAGTGTCTCCCTCCAGTCCGGGACGTTGGCTTGAATTCCTCACCCGTTGGTCTCTC
CCAGCAATCTGCTGTTCTGCTGCTCAGACTCTGCCATCATCAGTAGGACAAACAATGGTTCCGATG
AGTCTGCAGCAACGAAGACCCCTCCAAAGATGGAGGTGATGCTGCTGATGGCCCAATTGGCCATGGAC
ACGGCAGACAGCTCTATCGGCCATGTGGATGACTACGACGCCCTACAGCAGCAGATTGGGGAAGGGAAGC
TGCTGATCCAAAGATACTGTCTCTCAGAGGCCAGCACGACGCTCCCTGCACTGGACGGCAGGGCA

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FIG.2 (CONT)

CAGAGGCACCAGGTACCAAAAGTGTCCATGAGCTTCGGAGCAGCGCCAGGGCTCTGAACCACAGCCTAG
AAGAGTCAGCTTCCCTCCTCACCATGTTCTGGAGAGCAGCTTTGCCAACTCTCATGGTTCTGTACTGG
TAGGCGAAGAGGGAAACCTGATGGAGAAAGAACTCCTAGACCTGCGAGCCCAAGTGTCCCAACAGCAAC
AGCTCCTTCAGAGCACTGCTGTGCGTCTGAAGACGGCCAACCAGAGGAAGAAAAGCATGGAGCAGTTCA
TCGTGAGCCATCTGACCAGGACCCATGATGTCTTGAAGAAAGCACGGACTAATTTAGAGATGAAATCCT
TCAGGGCCCTGATGTGCACTCCAGCCTTGTGACCCTTGCCCTCCAGGAGCCACATAAAAGGCGAAGCCA
GGAGTCCTTAAACAGCAGGAAGGGTGGGCTGCCCGCCCTAGTACAGCTGCCTGTCTGCTGAGGAAT
ACCTGGTCCGACTCCTCCCCTGCTGGAGCTCCAGGGAAGGGCTCATATATGTGTCCACATGGGACAGGC
AGGAAGGAAAGTGGCATCCTGACAATGAATATGATTAGCCAAGGCCCACTGGGCCCATCACTAAGCAAA
ACTCATGTAGACTGTGTAGAAGGCCCCCGGCACTGCTTCTAGACAGCCTCAGCAGCACGGTCCCCACC
TCGTTACAGTTCTCACCTCAAGATAGCCAACCTCAGGGGAAGTAGGACCTTACCACCCACAAACAGGATG
TGTGGTCCCAATGCCAACGCTCCTCAGACAGTTGTAAAAGCACACATCATTGAGTGGCAGCGTCCAGCC
GGACACTGTTGGAGACTACCAAAACCCCTCACTGACCCAGTCTTGGGCCAGGCCAGCTCTGTGGGCCAAG
TCTGGTAGTACTTTGGTCTCTACCACCACACCAGAGAGAGTCTATATAGCAAATGTGGTAACTTGTAGG
TGCCCTGCACTTAGCCTAGCACCTTCTGTTTCTTACGTGATCTCAAGTTGAACCAACTTCCTTAACTCT
GCTGTCCCCTGAATCCTAACTTCCCTCAGGGGAATTGGAGATTGGTGGCCACATCATGCCTATTGAATG
TTTAGTGAACAGCATATCGGTGCCTCTTAATGGCATGGGCAAGGCCTGCTCTGTACTGAAGACTGTGTC
TTCACAGTGCTCATAGGACGTGGGTGTGTATAAATGTATAATATAGATTTATATATGTGCGCTATGGC
TATGTGTTGAAGGCCAGCATAAGTGCAGAGCGATGGGTGAGAAGACGCTAAGCAGTCTTTCTTATGGCT
ATTAAAGCTAACTGTGTAC (SEQ ID NO:02)

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FIG. 3.

MYOMEGALIN firstMET until stop

ATGTCTAATGGATATCGCACTCTGTCCCAGCACCTCAATGACCTGAAGAAGGAGAAGCTTCAGCCTCAAG
CTGCGCATCTACTTCTGGAGGAGCGCATGCAACAGAAGTATGAAGTCAGCCGGGAGGACGTCTACAAG
CGGAACATTGAGCTGAAGGTTGAAGTGGAGAGCCTGAAACGAGAGCTCCAGGACAGGAAACAGCATCTA
CATAAAACATGGGCCGATGAGGAGGATCTCAACAGCCAGAATGAAGCAGAGCTCCGGCGCCAGGTTGAA
GAACCGCAGCAGGAGACAGAACACGTTTATGAGCTCCTAGACAACAACATTAGCTGCTGCAGGAGGAA
TCCAGGTTTGCAAAGGATGAAGCCACACAGATGGAGACTCTGGTGGAGGCAGAGAAGGGGTGTAATCTG
GAGCTCTCAGAGAGGTGGAAGGATGCTACCAAGAACAGGGAAGATGCACCGGGAGACCAGGTGAAGCTT
GACCAATATTCTGCGGCACTGGCTCAGAGGGACAGGAGAATTGAAGAGCTGAGGCAGAGCTTGGCTGCC
CAGGAGGGGCTTGTGGAACAGCTGTCTCGAGAGAAACAACAACCTGTTACATCTGCTGGAGGAGCCTGGG
GGCATGGAAGTGCAGCCCATGCCTAAAGGGTTACCCACGCAACAAAGCCAGACCTAAATGAGACCCCT
ACAACCCAGCCATCTGTGTCTGATTCCCACTGGCAGAACTCCAGGACAAAATCCAGCAACAGAGGTC
ACCAACAAGATTCTTCAAGAGAACTGAATGACATGAGCTGTGAGCTCAGATCTGCACAGGAGTCTGTCT
CAGAAGCAAGATACGACAATCCAAAGCCTCAAGGAAATGCTAAAGAGCAGGGAAGTGAAGTGAAGAG
CTGTACCAAGGTGATTGAAGGTCAAATGACACAATGGCAAAGCTTCCGGAATGCTACACCAGAGCCAG
CTCGGACAGCTCCAGAGCTCAGAGGGCATTGCCCCCTGCTCAGCAGCAAGTGGCCCTGCTTGACCTTCAG
AGTGCTCTGTTCTGCAGCCAGCTTGAATCCAGAAGCTCCAGAGGCTGTTACGCCAGAAAGAGCGTCAG
CTGGCTGACGGCAAGCGGTGCATGCAATTTGTGGAGGCTGCAGCACAGGAGAGAGAGCAGCAGAAAGGAA
GCTGCTTGGAACATAACCAGGAATTACGAAAAGCTTTGCAACACCTCCAAGGAGAACTGCACAGTAAG
AGCCAACAGCTCCACGTTCTGGAGGCAGAAAATATAATGAAATTCGAACCCAGGGACAAAACATTCAA
CACCTAAGTCACAGTCTGAGTCACAAAGAGCAGCTAATTAGGAACCTCAGGAGCTCCTACAGTATCGG
GATACCACAGACAAAACCTAGACACAAATGAGGTGTTTCTTGAGAACTACGGCAACGAATACAAGAC
CGGGCAGTTGCTCTAGAGCGGGTTATAGATGAAAAGTTCTGCTCTAGAAGAAAAGGACAAGGAACCTG
CGGCAGCTCCGGCTTGTGTGAGGGACCGAGACCATGACTTAGAGAGACTGCGTTGTGTCTGTCTGCC
AATGAAGTACCATGCAAAGTATGGAGAGTCTCCTGAGGGCCAGAGGCCTGGAAGTGGAGCAGTTAATT
GCCACCTGCCAAAACCTCCAGTGGTTGAAGGAAGAAATGGAACCAAGTTTGGCCACTGGCAGAAGGAA
CAGGAGAGCATCTCAGCAGTTACAGACTCTCTGCATGACAGGAACAAGAAGTAGAGGATCTCAGT
GCAACTTTGCTCCACAACTTGGACCCGGCCAGAGTGAAGTAGCTGAGGAGCTGTGCCAGCCCTGCAG
CGGAAGGAAAGGGTGTGCAGGACCTTCTGAGTGATCGGAACAAACAAGCCATGGAGCACGAGATGGAG
GTCCAGGGACTGTCCAGTTCGATGGGCACCCGGGAACAGGAAAGACAGGCTGTTGCAGAAAATGGTA
CAAGCCTTCATGGAAGAAACTCGGAATTACAGGCCCTGCGGCAGTATCTAGGGGGGAAGGAATTAATG
GCAGCATCTCAGGCATTCTCTTAACCAACAGCTGGAGCGACTTCTGTAGGCCCCACCAATGGAGAG
CAAACTGACCAAGGTTCTACGCAGATGCCCTCTCGAGACGACAGCACCTCGCTGACTGCCAGAGAGGAG
GCCAGCATAACCCGGTCTACATTAGGAGACTCAGACACAGTTGCAGGGCTGGAGAAAGAACTGAGCAAT
GCCAAGGAGGAGCTTGAAGTCTGAGCTCATGGCCAAAAGAAAGAGAAAGCCAGATAGAATTGTCTGCCCTGCAG
TCCATGATGGCTGTGCAAGAGGAAGAGCTGCAGGTGCAGGCTGCTGACTTGGAGTCCCTGACCAGGAAC
ATCAGATATAAAGAAAGACCTCATAAAGGACCTGCAAAATGCAACTGGTTGACCCTGAAGATATGACGCC
ATGGAGCGCTGACCCAAGAGGTCTTACTTCTTCGGGAAAAGTTGCTTCAGTGGAAACCCAGGGTCAG
GAAGGTCAGAGAACAGGAGACAACAGTTGCTGCTGATGTTAGAAGGACTAGTGGATGAACGGAGTCGG
CTCAACGAGGCCCTGCAAGCTGAGCGGCAGCTCTACAGCAGCCTGGTCAAGTTCCATGCCCCAACAGAG
ATCTCTGAGAGAGACCGAACTCTGCAGGTGGAAGTGAAGGGGGCCAGGTGTTACGCAGTCGACTAGAA
GAAGTTCTTGGAAGAAGCCTGGAGCGCTTAAGCAGGCTGGAGACCCTGGCCGCCATTGGAGGTGCTACT
GCAGGCGATGAGACTGAAGATACAAGCACACAGTTACAGACAGCATTGAGGAGGAGGCTGCACACAAC
AGCCACCAGCAACTCATCAAGGTGTCTTTGGAGAAAAGCCTGACCACCATGGAGACCCAGAACACATGT
CTTCAGCCCCCTTCCCCAGTAGGAGAGGATGGTAACAGGCATCTTCAGGAAGAAATGCTCCACCTGAGG
GCTGAAATCCACAGCCCTTAGAAGAGAAGAGAAAAGCTGAGGCAGAACTCAAGGAGCTAAAGGCTCAA
ATTGAGGAAGCAGGATTCTCCTCTGTGTCCACATCAGGAACACCATGCTGAGCCTTTGCCCTTGCCCTT
GAGAATGCAGAGCTGAAGAGCAGATGGGAGAAGCAATGTCTGATGGATGGGAGGTGGAGGAAGACAAG
GAGAGGGCGAGGTGATGTTGGAGACCGTGGTGGCCAAAGGGGGTCTGAGTGGAGCAGCCTTCAGGCT
GAGTTCAGGAAAGTCCAGGGGAGACTCAAGAGTGCTTACACATCATCAACCTCCTCAAAGAGCAGCTG
GTCCTGAGAAGCTCGGAAGGGAACACTAAGGAGATGCCAGAGTTCTCTGTCGCTGGCCAGGGAGGTG
GACAGAATGAACATGGGCTTGCCCTTCTCGGAGAAGCATCAACACCAAGAACAGGAGAATATGACGCCA
AGGCCTGGCCCCAGGCCCCAGAGTCTCAAGCTTGGGACAGCTCTCTCAGTAGACGGCTACCAACTGGAG
AACAGTCCAGGCCCAAGACTCTGGACATCAGCCAGAATTTAGCCTACCAGGGTCCACCAACACCTG
CGCTCCAGCTGGCTCAGTGATAGCAACGGTACCAAGATCTCCAGGAGAAGCTGCTCATCTCAGAAGCC
ACTGTGTTTGGCCAGGCAACACAGCTAGAGAAGTACAGAGCCATATTAAGTGAATCCCTGGTGAAGCAG
GACAGCAATGAGATCCAGGTGGACCTTCAGGACCTGGGCTATGAGACTTGTGGCCGAAGTGAGAAATGAA
GCTGAACGTGAGGAGACCACAGCCCTGAGTGTGAGGAGCACGGTAACCTGAAGCCTGTGGTGTGGTG
GAAGGCTTGTGCTGAGCAAGGGTACCTGGACCTGTCTTGGTCAGCTCAGCTGTGAAGAACCCTTGG
AGAACAAGCCAGGAAGCCAGAAGATCCAGGCACAAGGAACCTCAGACAACAGCTCTCTCTGAGGAG
GACATCCGAAATCTGAAAGCCAGCTACCGAATGCCTACAAGGTCTTCAGAACCTGAGGAGCCGGGTG

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FIG. 3 (cont)

CGGTCCTGTCTGCCACAAGCGATTACTCATCGAGTCTGGAGAGACCCCGCAAGCTGATAGCCGTGGCA
ACCCCTTGAGGGGGCCTCACCCACAGTGTCACTGATGAAGACGAAGGCTTGTGTGTCAGATGGCACC
GGTGCTTTTACCCTCCAGGGCTCCAGGCCAAAAAGAATCTAGAGAATCTCATCCAGAGAGTATCCAGCTG
GAGGCCAGCTCCCCAAAACCTGGACTAGAAGGGAAGCTGGCTGAAGAACTGAAGTCCGCCTCGTGGCCT
GGAAATACGATTCTTTGATTCAAGGATCAGGCCCGAAAACTGTATATCTGCGTCCGAAAAATACXAAA
AGGGAGAAGGATTTGTTTCTCTCACCAACATTTCGAAAGATACGTCAAATCTTTGAAGACCTCCTG
AGGAACAACGACTTGACTACTTACCTGGGCCAGAGCTTCCGGGAACAACCTAGTTCAAGGCGTTCAAGTG
ACAGACAGGCTGACCAGCAAATTCAGCACAAAGGATCATAAGAGTGAAAAAGAAGAAGTTGGGCTTGAG
CCACTGGCCTTCAGGTTTCAGCAGGGAATTACAGGAGAAAGAGAAAGTGATTGAAGTCTTCAGGCCAAG
GTGGATACCCGGTTTTCTCACCCCCAGCAGCCATGCTGCGTCTGAGTCCACCGTTGTGCCAGCAGC
ACATCTTTCGTGCGATGACATAGAAGCCTGCTCTGACATGGACGTAGCCAGCGAGTACACACATAT
GAAGAGAAGAAGCCCTCACCCAGTAACTCAGCAGCCAGTGCATCTCAGGGGCTTAAGGGCGAGCCAGA
AGCAGCTCCATCAGCTTGCCAACTCCCCAGAACCCCTTAAGGAGGCCAGCCAGGCCAGCCAGGCTTT
CACTTTAACTCCATACCCAAAGCCGGCTAGCCTTTCCAGGCCACCAATGCACTTCACTGTACCCAGCTTC
ATGCTTTTCGGCCCCCTCTGGCCTCCCTTCTTGGTTGCTGTGAGACACCAGTGGTGTCTTGGCTGAG
GCTCAACAAGAGCTGCAGATGCTGCAGAAGCAGCTGGGACGAAGTGTTAGCATTGCCCCCTCCACCTCC
ACATCCACGTTGCTTAGCAACCACAGAAAGCTAGCTCTCCCCGCTACAGCAACCTGCTCAGCCCCAC
TCCCCAGCAAGGGGCACCATAGAGCTGGGCAGAATCCTGGAGCCTGGATACCTGGGCAGCGGCCAGTGG
GACATGATGAGGCCTCAGAAAGGGAGCATCTCTGGGGAGCTGTCTCAGGCTCCTCGATGTACCACTT
AACTCCAAACCCACAGGGGCGACCTGTTGGAAGAGCATTAGGTGAGATCCGGAACCTGCGCCAGCGC
CTGGAGGAGTCCATATGTGTCAATGACAGGCTACGGGAGCAGCTGCAGCATAGGCTCAGCTCCACGGCC
CGAGAAAATGTTTCCACCTCTCACTTCTACAGTCAGGGCCTGGAGTCCATGCCTCAGCTCTACAATGAG
AACAGAGCCCTCAGGGAAGAAAACCAAGCCTGCAGACACGGCTCAGTCATGCTTCCAGGGGACACTCC
CAGGAAGTGGACCACCTGAGGGAGGCTCTGCTTTCCTCAAGTTCAGCTCCAGGAGCTGGAGAAGGAG
CTGGAGCAGCAGAAGGCTGAGCGGGCGCAGCTTCTGGAAGACTTGCAAGGAGAAGCAGGATGAGATCGTG
CATTTCCGAGAGGAGAGGCTGTCCCTCCAGGAAAACAACTCCAGGCTGCAGCACAGCTGGCCCTCCTG
CAACAACAGTGTGAGGAGAAGCAGCAGCTCTCCCTGTCCCTGCAGTCAGAGCTCCAGATCTACGAGTCC
CTCTACGAAAATCCTAAGAAGGGCTTGAAAGCCTTCAGCCTAGATTCTGTGTACCAAGTCCCGGGTGAG
TTGAGCTGCCTGGTGGCAGAGATTTCAGCTCTGAGAGTGCAGTTGGAGCAGAGCATTCAAGTGAACAAC
CGTCTCGGGCTGCAGCTGGAACAGCAGATGGATCACGGTGTGGCAAAGCCAGTCTCAGTTCTGCCCT
GTTAACCAGAGCTTCTCAGCCAAGGGGAGCTGGCAAACAGCAGCCACCTTCCAAGGTTTCAGTGCT
TCCCCCTCCAGTCCGGGACGTTGGCTTGAATTCTCCACCCGTGGTCTCCCCAGCAATTCGTGCTGTGT
CCTGGCTCAGACTCTGCCATCATCAGTAGGACAAACAATGGTTCCGATGAGTCTGCAGCAACGAAGACC
CCTCCCAAGATGGAGGTCGATGCTGTGATGGCCCATTTGCCAGTGGACACGGCAGACACGTCTTCGGC
CATGTGGATGACTACGACGCCCTACAGCAGCAGATTGGGGAAGGGAAGCTGCTGATCCAAAAGATACTG
TCTCTCAGGAGCCAGCAGCAGCGTCCCTGCACTGGACGCGCAGGGCAGAGGCACCAAGGTACCAAA
AGTGTCCATGAGCTTCGGAGCAGCGCCAGGGCTCTGAACCACAGCCTAGAAGAGTCAGCTTCCCTCCTC
ACCATGTTCTGGAGAGCAGCTTGGCAAACTCTCATGGTTCTGTACTGGTAGGCGAAGAGGGAACCTG
ATGGAGAAAGAACTCTAGACCTGCGAGCCCAAGTGTCCCAACAGCAACAGCTCCTTCAGAGCACTGCT
GTGCGTCTGAAGACGGCCAACCAGAGGAAGAAAGCATGGAGCAGTTTCATCGTGAGCCATCTGACCAGG
ACCATGATGTCTTGAAGAAAGCACGGACTAATTTAGAGATGAAATCCTTCAGGGCCCTGATGTGCACT
CCAGCCTTGTGA (SEQ ID NO: 03)

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FIG. 4

Human myomegalin cDNA

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1  GGATCCTTGA GGGCACTGGT GCGACTTTCA GGTGAGGTCT TAGCAGATGA
51  AAGCGGCTGG CTGTGGCCCG CGCCAGTAGT GCTTCTGCT CCGCACTCGC
101 CGTGAGCCAG GTGTGCAACC GGATTGGGG CGAGGGTCGC GCTGGCTACC
151 TCGCATGCGC AGAGCCGGAA GCCCGCTGAC CGGACTACAG CTCCCAGAAG
201 AGCCTTGTGG AGGCCGCGA CGCGAAGCCG CTGGCGCCAT CTTGAAATCT
251 GATCCTCCAT CCCCAGGCT TTGCGTCTGC GCGGCCGCC GCTGCTGCTC
301 CGGGAGCCCA GTCTGCTAAA AGGGGAGGAC GTTGAGGACG CGGCGGCTGG
351 CGGGAGAGAC AGCTGGGGAG AGACATGGCA GGGTCGGAGC GCGGCCTCGC
401 CCTCTGTAC TCAGCATCCT CTAGGCGTT TCCACGCCCG CCCCCTGCCC
451 GAGGGGCGGG GCTGACGGCT CTGGTACCCG GAGTCGGCGC GCGGGGCAGG
501 GGC GCGCCC TGCAAGTGG GGACCCCACT GGGCTGTGCC ATGCTGACCG
551 GAGACCACCG AGGCGGGAGA CAGAGCGCGG CGAAGAGCCA TTGAGTGGTC
601 ACCCAGTAGC CGCCGCCGCC GCCGCTCGG GAAGCTTGCC ACCCGCTAGG
651 AGGGAAGATG AAGGAGATT GCAGGATCTG TGCCGAGAG CTGTGTGGAA
701 ACCAGCGCG CTGGATCTTC CACACGGCGT CCAAGCTCAA TCTCCAGGTT
751 CTGCTTTCGC ACGTCTTGGG CAAGGATGTC CCCC GCGATG GCAAAGCCGA
801 GTTCGCTTGC AGCAAGTGTG CTTTCATGCT TGATCGAATC TATCGATTCT
851 ACACAGTTAT TGCCCGGATT GAAGCGCTTT CTATTGAGCG CTGCAAAAG
901 CTGCTACTGG AGAAGGATCG CCTCAAGTTC TGCATTGCCA GTATGTATCG
951 GAAGAATAAC GATGACTCTG GCGCGGAGAT CAAGCGGGG AATGGGACGG
1001 TTGACATGTC CGTCTTACCC GATGCGAGAT ACTCTGCACT GCTCCAGGAG
1051 GACTTCGCC ATTCAAGGTT TGAGTGTCTG GTGGAGAATG AGGATCAGAT
1101 CCAGGAGCCA CACAGCTGCC ATGTTTCAGA AGGCCCTGGA AACCAGCCCA
1151 GGAGATGCCG TGTTGTGCGG GCTTTCGCGG TTGCTGATTC TGACTATGAA
1201 GCCATTTGTA AGGTACCTCG AAAGGTGGCC AGAAGTATCT CCTGCGGCC
1251 TTCTAGCAGG TGGTGACCCA GCATTTGCAC TGAAGAACCA GCGTTGTCTG
1301 AGGTTGGGCC ACCCGACTTA GCAAGCACAA AGGTACCCCG AGATGGAGAA
1351 AGCATGGAGG AAGAGACGCC TGTTCTCTCT GTGGAATCTT TGGATGCAAG
1401 CGTCCAGGCT AGCCCTCCAC AACAGAAAGA TGAGGAGACT GAGAGAAGTG
1451 CAAAGGAAGT TGAAAGTGT GACTGTTGTT CAGATGATCA GGCTCCGAG
1501 CATGGGTGTA ATCACAAGCT GGAATTAGCT CTAGCATGA TAAAGGTCT
1551 TGATTATAAG CCCATCCAGA GCGCCGAGG GAGCAGGCTT CCGATTCCAG
1601 TGAATCCAG CCTACTGGA GCCAAGCTG GCCCTAGCAT GACAGATGGA
1651 GTTAGTCCG GTTTCCTTAA CAGGTCTTTG AAACCCCTTT ACAAGACACC
1701 TGTGAGTTAT CCCTTGGAGC TTTCAGACCT GCAGGAGCTG TGGGATGATC
1751 TCTGTGAAGA TTATTGCGG CTCGGGTCC AGCCATGAC TGAAGAGTTG
1801 CTGAAACAAC AAAAGCTGAA TTCACATGAG ACCACTATAA CTCAGCAGTC
1851 TGTATCTGAT TCCCACTTGG CAGAACTCCA GGAAAAATC CAGCAACAG
1901 AGGCCACCAA CAAGATTCTT CAAGAGAAAC TTAATGAAAT GAGCTATGAA
1951 CTAAGTGTG CTCAGGAGTC GTCTCAAAAG CAAGATGGTA CAATTCAGAA
2001 CCTCAAGGAA ACTCTGAAA GCAGGGAACG TGAGACTGAG GAGTTGTACC
2051 AGGTAATTGA AGGTCAAAAT GACACAATGG CAAAGCTTCG AGAAATGCTG
2101 CACCAAGGCC AGCTTGGACA ACTTCACAGC TCAGAGGTA CTCTCCAGC
2151 TCAGCAACAG GTAGCTCTGC TTGATCTTCA GAGTGCTTTA TTCTGCAGCC
2201 AACTTGAAAT ACAGAAGCTC CAGAGGGTGG TACGACAGAA AGAGCGCCAA
2251 CTGGCTGATG CCAAACAATG TGTGCAATTT GTAGAGGCTG CAGCACACGA
2301 GAGTGAACAG CAGAAAGAGG CTTCTTGAA ACATAACGAG GAATTGCGAA
2351 AAGCCTTGCA GCAGCTACAA GAAGAATTGC AGAATAAGAG CCAACAGCTT
2401 CGTGCCTGGG AGGCTGAAAA ATACAATGAG ATTGGAACCC AGGAACAAAA
2451 CATCCAGCAC CTAAACCATA GTCTGAGTCA CAAGGAGCAG TTGCTTCAGG
2501 AATTCGGGA GCTCCTACAG TATCGAGATA ACTCAGACAA AACCTTGAA
2551 GCAAAATGAA TGTGCTTGA GAACTTCGC CAGCGAATAC ATGATAAAGC
2601 TGTGCTCTG GAGCGGGCTA TAGATGAAAA ATTCTCTGCT CTAGAAGAGA
2651 AAGAAAAAGA ACTGCGCCAG CTTCTCTTTC CTGTGAGAGA GCGAGATCAT
2701 GACTTAGAGA GACTGCGCGA TGTCTCTCC TCCAATGAAG CTACTATGCA
2751 AAGTATGGAG AGTCTCTGA GGGCCAAAGG CCTGGAAGTG GAACAGTTAT
2801 CTACTACTTG TCAAAACCTC CAGTGGCTGA AAGAAGAAAT GGAAACCAA
2851 TTTAGCCGTT GGCAGAAGGA ACAAGAGAGT ATCATTACAG AGTTACAGAC
2901 GTCTCTTCAT GATAGGAACA AAGAAGTGA GGATCTTAGT GCAACACTGC

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FIGURE 4 (CONT)

2951	TCTGCAAAC	TGGACCAGG	CAGAGTGAGA	TAGCAGAGGA	GCTGTGCCAG
3001	CGTCTACAGC	GAAAGGAAAG	GATGCTGCAG	GACCTTCTAA	GTGATCGAAA
3051	TAAACAAGTG	CTGGAACATG	AAATGGAGAT	TCAAGGCCTG	CTTCAGTCTG
3101	TGAGCACCAG	GGAGCAGGAA	AGCCAAGCTG	CTGCAGAGAA	GTTGGTGCAA
3151	GCCTTAATGG	AAAGAAATTC	AGAATTACAG	GCCCTGCGCC	AATATTTAGG
3201	AGGGAGAGAC	TCCCTGATGT	CCCAAGCACC	CATCTCTAAC	CAACAAGCTG
3251	AAGTTACCCC	CACTGGCCGT	CTTGGAACAC	AGACTGATCA	AGGTTCAATG
3301	CAGATACCTT	CCAGAGATGA	TAGCACTTCA	TTGACTGCCA	AAGAGGATGT
3351	CAGCATACCC	AGATCCACAT	TAGGAGACTT	GGACACAGTT	GCAGGGCTGG
3401	AAAAAGAACT	GAGTAATGCC	AAAGAGGAAC	TTGAACCTAT	GGCTAAAAAA
3451	GAAAGAGAAA	GTCAGATGGA	ACTTTCTGCT	CTACAGTCCA	TGATGGCTGT
3501	GCAGGAAGAA	GAGCTGCAGG	TGCAGGCTGC	TGATATGGAG	TCTCTGACCA
3551	GGAAACATACA	GATTAAAGAA	GATCTCATAA	AGGACCTGCA	AATGCAACTG
3601	GTTGATCCTG	AAGACATACC	AGCTATGGAA	CGCCTGACCC	AGGAAGTCTT
3651	ACTTCTTCGG	GAAAAAGTTG	CTTCAGTAGA	ATCCCAGGGT	CAAGAAATTT
3701	CAGGAACCCG	AAGACAACAG	TTGCTGCTGA	TGCTAGAAGG	ACTAGTAGAT
3751	GAACGGAGTC	GGCTCAATGA	GGCCTTACAA	GCAGAGAGAC	AGCTCTATAG
3801	CAGTCTGGTG	AAGTTCCATG	CCCATCCAGA	GAGCTCTGAG	AGAGACCGAA
3851	CTCTGCAGGT	GGAAGTGAA	GGGGCTCAGG	TGTTACGCAG	TCGGCTAGAA
3901	GAAGTTCTTG	GAAGAAGCTT	GGAGCGCTTA	AACAGGCTGG	AGACCCCTGGC
3951	CGCCATTGGA	GGTGCAGCTG	CAGGGGATGA	CACCGAAGAT	ACAAGCACTG
4001	AGTTCAGTGA	CAGTATTGAG	GAGGAGGCTG	CACACCATAG	TCACCAGCAA
4051	CTTGTCAAGG	TGGCTTTGGA	GAAAAGTCTG	GCAACTGTGG	AGACCCAGAA
4101	CCCATCTTTT	TCCCCTCCTT	CTCCGATGGG	AGGGGACAGT	AACAGGTGTC
4151	TTCAGGAAGA	AATGCTCCAC	CTGAGGGCTG	AGTTCCACCA	GCACCTTAGAA
4201	GAGAAGAGGA	AAGCTGAGGA	GGAAGTGAAG	GAGCTAAAGG	CTCAAATTGA
4251	GGAAAGCAGA	TTCTCCTCAG	TGTCCACAT	CAGGAACACC	ATGCTGAGCC
4301	TTTGCTTGA	GAATGCCGAG	CTGAAAGAGC	AGATGGGAGA	AGCAATGTCT
4351	GATGGATGGG	AGATCGAGGA	AGACAAGGAG	AAGGGCGAGG	TGATGGTGA
4401	GACTGTGGTA	ACCAAAGAGG	GTCGTAGTGA	GAGTAGCCTT	CAGGCTGAGT
4451	TCAGAAAGCT	CCAGGGAAAA	CTGAAGAATG	CCCACAATAT	CATCAACCTC
4501	CTCAAGAAGC	AAGTTGTGCT	GAGTAGCAAG	GAAGGGAATA	GTAAACTTAC
4551	TCCAGAGCTC	CTTGTGCATC	TGACCAGCAC	CATTGAAAGA	ATAAACACAG
4601	AACTGGTTGG	TTCCCCTGGG	AAGCACCAC	ACCAAGAGGA	GGGGAATGTG
4651	ACTGTGAGGC	CTTCCCCCAG	ACCCCAGAGC	CTTGACCTTG	GGGCTACCTT
4701	CACAGTGGAT	GCCCACCAAT	TGGATAACCA	GTCCCAGCCT	CGTGACCCTG
4751	GGCCTCAGTC	AGCGTTTAGC	CTACCAGGGT	CCACCCAGCA	CCTGCGCTCC
4801	CAGCTGTAC	AATGCAAACA	ACGCTATCAA	GATCTCCAGG	AGAAGCTGCT
4851	GCTATCAGAA	GCCACTGTCT	TTGCTCAGGC	TAACGAGCTG	GAGAAATACA
4901	GAGTTATGCT	TACAGGTGAA	TCCTTGGTGA	AGCAGGACAG	CAAGCAGATC
4951	CAGGTGGACC	TCCAGGACCT	GGGCTATGAG	ACTTGTGGCC	GAAGCGAGAA
5001	TGAGGCTGAA	CGGGAGGAAA	CCACCACTCC	TGAGTGTGAG	GAGCACAAAC
5051	GCCTCAAGGA	AATGTCCTG	ATGGAGGGGC	TGTGCTCTGA	GCAGGGACGC
5101	CGGGGCTCAA	CACTGGCTAG	TTCTCTGAG	AGGAAGCCCT	TGGAGAACCA
5151	GCTAGGGAAG	CAGGAAGAGT	TCCGGGTATA	TGGAAAGTCA	GAAAACATCT
5201	TGGTCTTACG	AAAGGACATC	AAAGATCTGA	AGGCCAGCTG	GCAGAATGCC
5251	AACAAGGTCA	TTCAAAACCT	CAAGAGCCGG	GTCCGGTCCC	TCTCAGTTAC
5301	AAGTGATTAT	TCGTCTAGTC	TGGAAAGACC	CCGGAAGCTG	AGAGCTGTTG
5351	GCACCTTGGA	GGGGTCTTCA	CCTCATAGTG	TCCCTGATGA	GGATGAGGGG
5401	TGGCTGTCTG	ATGGCACTGG	GGCTTTCTAC	TCTCCAGGGC	TTCAGGCCAA
5451	AAAGGACCTG	GAGAGTCTCA	TCCAGAGAGT	ATCCCAGCTG	GAGGCCACGC
5501	TCCCAAAAAA	TGACTAGAA	GAGAAGCTGG	CTGAGGAGCT	GAGATCAGCC
5551	TCGTGGCCTG	GGAAATATGA	TTCCCTGATT	CAGGATCAGG	CCCGGGAAC
5601	GTCTTACCTA	CGGCAAAAAA	TACGAGAAGG	GAGAGGTATT	TGTTATCTTA
5651	TCACCCGGCA	TGCAAAAGAT	ACAGTAAAT	CTTTTGAGGA	TCTCCTAAGG
5701	AGCAATGACA	TTGACTACTA	CCTGGGACAG	AGCTTCCGGG	AGCAACTCGC
5751	CCAGGGAAGC	CAGCTGACAG	AGAGGCTCAC	CAGCAAATC	AGCACCAGG
5801	ATCATAAAAG	TGAGAAAGAT	CAAGCTGGAC	TTGAGCCACT	GGCCCTCAGG
5851	CTCAGCAGGG	AGCTGCAGGA	GAAGGAGAAA	GTGATTGAAG	TCCTGCAGGC
5901	CAAGCTGGAT	GCTCGGTCCC	TCACACCTC	CAGCAGCCAT	GCCTTGTCTG
5951	ACTCCACCG	CTCTCCACG	AGCACCTCTT	TCCTGTCTGA	TGAAGTGGAA

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FIGURE 4(CONT)

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6001 GCCTGCTCTG ACATGGACAT AGTCAGCGAG TACACACACT ATGAAGAGAA
6051 GAAAGCTTCT CCCAGTCACT CAGATTCCAT CCATCATTCTG AGTCATTCTG
6101 CTGTGTTGTC TTCTAAACCA TCATCAACCA GTGCATCTCA GGGGGCTAAG
6151 GCCGAATCCA ACAGCAACCC CATCAGCTTG CCAACTCCCC AGAATACCCC
6201 CAAGGAGGCC AACCAGGCCC ATTCAGGCTT TCATTTTCAC TCCATACCCA
6251 AGCTGGCTAG CCTTCCTCAG GCACCATTCG CCTCAGCTCC ATCCAGCTTC
6301 CTGCCCTTCA GGGGCACTGG CCCTCTCCTC CTTGGCTGCT GTGAGACACC
6351 AGTGGTCTCC TTGGCTGAGG CTCAGCAGGA GCTACAGATG CTGCAGAAGC
6401 AGTTGGGAGA AAGTGCCAGC ACTGTTCCCTC CTGCTTCCAC AGCTACATTG
6451 CTGAGCAACG ACTTGGAAGC CGACTCTTCC TACTACCTCA ACTCTGCCCA
6501 GCCTCACTCT CCTCCAAGGG GCACCATAGA ACTGGGAAGA ATCCTAGAGC
6551 CTGGGTACCT GGGCAGCAGT GGCAAGTGGG ATGTGATGAG GCCTCAGAAA
6601 GGGAGTGTAT CTGGGGACCT ATCCTCAGGC TCCTCTGTGT ACCAGCTTAA
6651 CTCCAAACCC ACAGGGGCTG ACCTGCTGGA AGAGCATCTT GGTGAAATCC
6701 GGAACCTGCG CCAGCGCCTG GAGGAGTCCA TCTGCATCAA TGACCGCCTA
6751 CGGGAGCAAC TGAACACCG GCTGACCTCT ACTGCTCGTG GAAGGGGATC
6801 CACTTCTAAC TTCTACAGTC AGGGCCTGGA GTCCATACCT CAGCTCTGCA
6851 ATGAGAACAG AGTCCTCAGG GAAGACAATC GAAGACTTCA GGCTCAACTG
6901 AGTCATGTTT CCAGAGAGCA CTCCCAGGAA ACAGAAAGCC TGAGGGAGGC
6951 TCTGCTGTCC TCTCGATCCC ACCTTCAAGA GCTGGAAAAG GAGCTGGAGC
7001 ACCAGAAGGT GGAAAGGCAG CAGCTTTTGG AAGACTTGAG GGAGAAGCAG
7051 CAAGAGGTCT TGCATTTTCTG GGAGGAACGT CTTTCCCTCC AGGAAAACGA
7101 CTCCAGTGGG CCTTGCCTCT CCTTGGTCAG ACTGCAGCAC AAGCTGGTTC
7151 TCCTGCAGCA ACAGTGTGAA GAGAAACAGC AGCTCTTTGA GTCCCTCCAG
7201 TCAGAGCTAC AAATCTACGA GGCACTTTAT GGCAATTCCA AGAAGGGGCT
7251 GAAAGCTTAC AGCCTGGATG CCTGTCAACA AATCCCTTTG AGCAGTGACC
7301 TGAGCCACCT GGTGGCAGAG GTACGAGCTC TGAGAGGGCA GCTGGAGCAG
7351 AGCATTCAGG GGAACAATTG TCTGCGACTG CAGCTGCAAC AGCAGCTGGA
7401 GAGCGGTGCT GGCAAAGCCA GCCTCAGCCC CTCTCCATT AACCAGAACT
7451 TCCAGGCCAG CACTGACCCCT GGAAACAAGC AGCTGCTCCT CCAAGATTCA
7501 GCTGTGTCCC CTCCAGTCCG GGATGTTGGT ATGAATTCCC CAGCTCTGGT
7551 CTTCCCAGC TCTGCTTCTT CTACTCCTGG CTCAGAAACG CCCATAATCA
7601 ACAGAGCAAA TGGCTTGGGT TTGGATACTT CTCCAGTAAT GAAGACCCTT
7651 CCCAAGCTAG AGGGTGATGC TACTGATGGC TCCTTTGCCA ATAAGCATGG
7701 CCGCCATGTC ATTGGCCACA TTGATGACTA CAGTGCCCTA AGACAGCAGA
7751 TTGCGGAGGG CAAGCTGCTG GTCAAAAAGA TAGTGTCTCT TGTGAGATCA
7801 GCGTGCAGCT TCCCTGGCCT TGAAGCCCAA GGCACAGAGG TGCTAGGCAG
7851 CAAAGGTATT CATGAGCTTC GGAGCAGCAC CAGTGCCCTG CACCATGCCC
7901 TAGAGGAGTC GGCTTCCCTC CTCACCATGT TCTGGAGAGC AGCCCTGCCA
7951 AGCACCACCA TCCCTGTGCT GCCTGGCAAA GTGGGAGAAT CAACAGAAAG
8001 GGAAGTCTTG GAACTGAGAA CCAAAGTATC CAAACAGGAG CGGCTCCTTC
8051 AGAGCACAAAC TGAGCATCTG AAGAACGCCA ACCAGCAGAA GGAGAGCATG
8101 GAGCAGTTCA TCGTCAGCCA GCTAACCAGA ACACATGATG TTTTAAAGAA
8151 GGCAAGGACT AACTTAGAGG TGAAATCCCT AAGGGCTCTG CCATGTACTC
8201 CAGCCTTGTG ACCCTTGCTT TCCAGGAACC ATGCAAGAAG CGCAGCCACC
8251 AGAAGTCCTT AAAACAGCAG GAAAGGTGGG CCTGTCCCCC TTTTGTGCAG
8301 CTACCTATCT GCTGAGGAGC ATCTGGGCCT CATTCTTCCA AGTCCACGGG
8351 AGGGTCCAGA AGAGGGAGTC AGAGATGTAT CCTGGTGGAG CTGGGAGAAA
8401 GGCAGAAAGC CTTTCTGACA GCTATGGAAT ACGATTAGCC AAGGTCCAET
8451 TGGCCAGCA CTAAGAAAAA GATGCGTAGT TTGCACAGAA GGTTTTGTGA
8501 TCCTGCTCTT CAACAGCCCC AGCAGCTTGG GAACTAGCAA GAGCACATTT
8551 CTTGCCCTCAT CAGCTGTCTT GAGATGGAAA ACTCAGTGGA TATAGGACCC
8601 TGATTCCGAT GAAAGGGGCA CGTGGTCCCA ATGCTGGAGC TCCTCTGGCA
8651 GGTTCATAAA GCACACTACT GAGCAGCGGT GCCCTGCCGG ACACTGCTGG
8701 CGGGGGCTCA GTGAGCACTA CTCACAGATC CACACCTGAC CCTGTTGGGT
8751 CGAGTCAGGC TGGGCCTTGG TCTGCACTGT AGCACCTGTG TTCTTTGAGT
8801 TCACATCATG AATGTGGTGA CTTCCACAGT ACCATCTCAG GCTTAACCTA
8851 GCACATCCTA TTTCTTTTCT TCTATGATAT CCAAATTGGA CTGACCTCAC
8901 TTCAAAGTTG CTGTCCCAT TGTCCACCTT ATCTTATCTC GGGGAAATTG
8951 CAGACTGATG GCCAGACCAA CTCTGTTGAA ATTCTTGCAT AGAGCAAACC
9001 TGTGCTCATT TTAAGTGGC ATGGGAGAGG CCCCAGCCT AGTAAAGCCT

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FIGURE 4 (CONT)

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9051 AGTCTGTGTC TTCACAGTGC TGGTAGAATG TGTTTGTGTG TATAAATATA
9101 TGATATAGAT TTATATATGT TGCTAACGCC ATATATTGAA GGCCAACATA
9151 ACTGGTGGAC AGGGTGGGTG ACAGAAAATG AAAGCCTTTT TGGTGATTGT
9201 TAAAGCAAGA TGTGTATAAA GAAATAAATA GTTTTCTTT C (SEQ ID NO:04)
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FIG. 5

>Human myomegalin protein

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1  MKEICRICAR ELCGNQRRWI FHTASKLNLQ VLLSHVLGKD VPRDGKAEFA
51  CSKCAFM LDR IYRFDTV IAR IEALSIERLQ KLLLEKDR LK FCIASMYRKN
101 NDDSGAE IKA GNGTVDM SVL PDARYSALLQ EDFAYSGFEC WVENEDQIQE
151 PHSCHGSEGP GNRPRRCRG C AALRVADSDY EAICKVPRKV ARSISCGPSS
201 RWSTSICTEE PALSEVGPPD LASTKVPPDG ESMEETPGS SVESLDASVQ
251 ASPPQOKDEE TERSAKELGK CDCCSDDQAP QHGCNHKLEL ALSMIKGLDY
301 KPIQSPRGS R LPIPVKSSLP GAKPGPSMTD GVSSGFLNRS LKPLYKTPVS
351 YPLELSDLQE LWDDLCEDYL PLRVQPMTEE LLKQOKLNSH ETTITQQSVS
401 DSHLAELQEK IQTEATNKI LQEKLNEMSY ELKCAQESSQ KODGTIQNLK
451 ETLKSRETER EELYQVIEGQ NDTMAKLREM LHQSOLGQLH SSEGTSPAQQ
501 QVALLDLQSA LFCSQLEIQK LQRVVRQKER QLADAKQCQV FVEAAHHESE
551 QQKEASWKHN QELRKALQQL QEELQNKSSQ LRAWAEKYN EIRTQEQNIQ
601 HLNHSLSHKE QLLQEFRELL QYRDN SDKTL EANEMLLEKL RQRIHDKAVA
651 LERAIDEKFS ALEEKEKELR QRLAVRE RD HDLERLRDVL SSNEATMQSM
701 ESLLRAKGLE VEQLSTTCQN LQWLKEEMET KFSRWQKEQE SIIQQQLQTSL
751 HDRNKEVEDL SATLLCKLGP GQSEIAEELC QRLQRKERM L QDLLSDRNKQ
801 VLEHEMEIQG LLQSVSTREQ ESQAAAEKLV QALMERNSEL QALRQYLGG R
851 DSLMSQAPIS NQQA E VPTG RL GKQTDQGS MQIPSRDDST SLTAKEDVSI
901 PRSTLGDLDT VAGLEKELSN AKEEELMAK KERESQMELS ALQSMMAVQE
951 EELQVQAADM ESLTRNIQIK EDLIKDLQMQ LVDPE DIPAM ERLTQEVLLL
1001 REKVASVESQ GQEISGNRRQ QLLLMLEGLV DERSRLNEAL QAERQLYSSL
1051 VKFHAHPES S ERDRTLQVEL EGAQVLRSL EEVLGRSLER LNRLET LAAI
1101 GGAAAGDDTE DTSTFTDSI EEEAAHHSQ QLVKVALEKS LATVETQNP S
1151 FSPSPMGGD SNRCLQEEM L HLRAEFHQHL EEKRKAEEEL KELKAQIEEA
1201 GFSSVSHIR N TMSLCLENA ELKEQMGEAM SDGWEIEEDK EKGEVMVETV
1251 VTKEGLSESS LQAEFRKLQ G KLKNAHNI IN LLKEQLVLS KEGNSKLTPE
1301 LLVHLTSTIE RINTELVGSP GKHQHQEEGN VTVRPFPRPQ SLDLGATFTV
1351 DAHQLDNQSQ PRDPGPQSA F SLPGSTQHLR SQLSQCKQRY QDLQEKLLS
1401 EATVFAQANE LEKYRVMLTG ESLVKQDSKQ IQVDLQDLGY ETCGRSENEA
1451 EREETTSPEC EEHNSLKEMV LMEGLCSEQG RRGSTLASSS ERKPLENLQ G
1501 KQEEFRVYGK SENILVLRKD IKDLKAQLQ ANKVIQNLKS RVRSLSVTSD
1551 YSSSLERPRK LRAVG TLEGS SPHSVPDEDE GWLSDGTGAF YSPGLQAKKD
1601 LESLIQRVSQ LEAQLPKNGL EEKLAEELRS ASWPGKYDSL IQDQARELSY
1651 LRQKIREGRG ICYLITRHAK DTVKSFEDLL RSNDIDYYLG QSFREQLAQG
1701 SQLTERLTSK LSTKDHKSEK DQAGLEPLAL RLSRELQEKE KVIEVLQAKL
1751 DARS LTPSSS HALSDSHRSP SSTSF L SDEL EACSDMDIVS EYTHYEEKKA
1801 PSHS SSIHH SSHSAVLSSK PSSTSASQGA KAESNSNPIS LPTPQNTPK E
1851 ANQAHS GFHF HSIPKLASLP QAPLPSAPSS FL PFSPTGPL LLGCCETPVV
1901 SLAE AQQELQ MLQKQLGES A STVPPASTAT LLSNDLEADS SYYLNSAQPH
1951 SPPRG TIELG RILEPGYLG S SGKWDVMRPQ KGSVSGDLSS GSSVYQLNSK
2001 PTGADLLEE H LGEIRNLQR LEESICINDR LREQLEHRLT STARGRGSTS
2051 NFYSQGLESI PQLCNENRVL REDNRR LQAQ LSHVSREHSQ ETESLREALL
2101 SSRSHLQELE KELEHOKVER QQLLEDLREK QQEV LHFREE RLSLQENDSS
2151 GPCLSLVR LQ HKLVLLQQQC EEKQQLFESL QSELQIYEAL YGNSKKGLKA
2201 YSLDACHQIP LSSDLSHLVA EVRALRGQLE QSIQGN NCLR LQLQQQLESG
2251 AGKASLSPSS INQNF PASTD PGNKQLLLQD SAVSP PVRDV GMNSPALVFP
2301 SSASSTPGSE TPIINRANGL GLDTSPVMKT PPKLEG DATD GSFANKHGRH
2351 VIGHIDDYSA LRQQIAEGKL LVKKIVSLVR SACSFPGLEA QGTEVLGSKG
2401 IHELRSSTS A LHHALEESAS LLTMFWRAAL PSTHIPVLPG KVGESTEREL
2451 LELRTKVSQK ERLLOSTTEH LKNANQOKES MEQFIVSQLT RTHDVLKKAR
2501 TNLEV KSLRA LPCTPAL (SEQ ID NO:05)

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FIGURE 6

M14 PROTEIN

MMAQFPTAMNGGPNMWAITSEERTKHKQFDNLKPSGGYITGDQARTFFLQSGLPAPVL
AEIWALSDLNKDGKMDQQEFSIAMKLIKLLQGQQLPVVLPPIMKQPPMFSPLISARFG
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GQLKAEFILAMHLTDMAGAGQPLPLTLPELVPPSFRGGKQIDSINGTLPSYQKTQEE
EPQKKLPVTFEDKRKANYERGNMELEKRRQVLMEQQQREARERKAQKEKEEWERKQRELQ
EQEWKKQLELEKRLKQRELERQREEERRKEIERREAAQELERQRRLEWERIRRQELL
NQKNREQEEIVRLNSKKKSLHLELEAVNGKHQQISGRLODVRIRKQTQKTELEVLDKQC
DLEIMEIKQLQQLQEQYQNKLIYLVPEKQLLNERIKNMQLSNTPDGSGISLLHKKSSKE
ELCQRLKEQLDALEKETASKLSEMDSFNNQLKCGNMDDSVLQCLLSLLSCLNNLFLLLK
ELRESYNTQQLALEQLHKIKRDKLELERKRLQIQKKLEDEAARKAKQGENLWKES
IRKEEEEKQKRLQEEKSQDRTQEEERKTEAKQSETARALVNYRALYPFEARNHDEMSFN
SGDIIQVDEKTVGEPGWLYGSFQKFGWFPCNYVEKMLSSDKTPSPKKALLPPAVSLSA
TSAAPQPLCSNQAPVTDYQNVFSNLSNVNTTWQKSAFTRTVSPGSVSPHGGQAVE
NLKAQALCSWTAKKENHLNFSKHDVITVLEQQENWWFGEVHGGRGWFPKSYVKIIPGSE
VKRGEPEALYAANVKKPTSTAYPVGEEYIALYSYSSVEPGDLTFTEGEELLVTQKDGW
WTGSGIGERTGIFPSNYVRPKDQENVGNASKSGASNKKPEIAQVTSAYAASGAEQLSLAP
GQLILILKKNSSGWWQGELOARGKKRQKGWFPASHVKLLGPSAERTTPAFHAVCQVIAM
YDYIANNEDLNFSKGQLINVMNKDDPDWWQGEINGVTGLFPSNYVKMTTDSQDPSQWC
ADLQALDTMQPMERKRQYIHELIEETEERYMDDLQLVIEVFQKRMAESGFLTEAEMALI
FVNWKELIMSNTKLLKALVRKKTGGEKMPVEMMGDILAAELSHMQAYIRFCSCQLNGA
ALLQKQTDADDFKEFLKKLASDPRCKGMPLSSFLLKPMQRITRYPLLIRSIENLTPQN
HVDHSSLKLALERAEEELCSQVNEGVREKENSRLLEWIAHVQCEGLAEQLIFNSLTNCL
GPRKLLYSGLYKTKSNKELHGFLFNDLLTYLVRQFAASSGFELFSSKSSAQFKMY
KTPIFLNEVLVKLPDPSDEPVFHHISHIDRVYTLRTDNINERTAWVQKIKAASEQYID
TEKKKREKAYQARSQKTSIGIGRLMVHVIEATELKACKPNGKSNPYCEISMGSQSYTTRT
LQDTLNPKNWFNCQFFIKDLYQDVLCLTMFDRDQFSPDDFLGRTEVPVAKIRTEQESKG
PTTRRLLLHEVPTGEVWVRFDLQLFEQKTL (SEQ ID NO:08)

SEQUENCE LISTING

<110> Conti, Marco
Pahlke, Gudrun

<120> Novel Phosphodiesterase Interacting
Proteins

<130> SUN-101PCT

<140> 60/108,255

<141> 1998-11-12

<160> 8

<170> FastSEQ for Windows Version 4.0

<210> 1

<211> 2326

<212> PRT

<213> rat

<400> 1

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      20          25          30
Met Gln Gln Lys Tyr Glu Val Ser Arg Glu Asp Val Tyr Lys Arg Asn
      35          40          45
Ile Glu Leu Lys Val Glu Val Glu Ser Leu Lys Arg Glu Leu Gln Asp
 50          55          60
Arg Lys Gln His Leu His Lys Thr Trp Ala Asp Glu Glu Asp Leu Asn
 65          70          75          80
Ser Gln Asn Glu Ala Glu Leu Arg Arg Gln Val Glu Glu Pro Gln Gln
      85          90          95
Glu Thr Glu His Val Tyr Glu Leu Leu Asp Asn Asn Ile Gln Leu Leu
      100          105          110
Gln Glu Glu Ser Arg Phe Ala Lys Asp Glu Ala Thr Gln Met Glu Thr
      115          120          125
Leu Val Glu Ala Glu Lys Gly Cys Asn Leu Glu Leu Ser Glu Arg Trp
      130          135          140
Lys Asp Ala Thr Lys Asn Arg Glu Asp Ala Pro Gly Asp Gln Val Lys
      145          150          155          160
Leu Asp Gln Tyr Ser Ala Ala Leu Ala Gln Arg Asp Arg Arg Ile Glu
      165          170          175
Glu Leu Arg Gln Ser Leu Ala Ala Gln Glu Gly Leu Val Glu Gln Leu
      180          185          190
Ser Arg Glu Lys Gln Gln Leu Leu His Leu Leu Glu Glu Pro Gly Gly
      195          200          205
Met Glu Val Gln Pro Met Pro Lys Gly Leu Pro Thr Gln Gln Lys Pro
      210          215          220
Asp Leu Asn Glu Thr Pro Thr Thr Gln Pro Ser Val Ser Asp Ser His
      225          230          235          240
Leu Ala Glu Leu Gln Asp Lys Ile Gln Gln Thr Glu Val Thr Asn Lys
      245          250          255
Ile Leu Gln Glu Lys Leu Asn Asp Met Ser Cys Glu Leu Arg Ser Ala
      260          265          270
Gln Glu Ser Ser Gln Lys Gln Asp Thr Thr Ile Gln Ser Leu Lys Glu
      275          280          285
Met Leu Lys Ser Arg Glu Ser Glu Thr Glu Glu Leu Tyr Gln Val Ile
      290          295          300
Glu Gly Gln Asn Asp Thr Met Ala Lys Leu Pro Glu Met Leu His Gln

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305				310				315		320
Ser	Gln	Leu	Gly	Gln	Leu	Gln	Ser	Ser	Glu	Gly
				325				330		Ile
Gln	Gln	Val	Ala	Leu	Leu	Asp	Leu	Gln	Ser	Ala
				340				345		Leu
Leu	Glu	Ile	Gln	Lys	Leu	Gln	Arg	Leu	Leu	Arg
				355				360		Gln
Leu	Ala	Asp	Gly	Lys	Arg	Cys	Met	Gln	Phe	Val
				370				375		Glu
Glu	Arg	Glu	Gln	Gln	Lys	Glu	Ala	Ala	Trp	Lys
				385				390		His
Arg	Lys	Ala	Leu	Gln	His	Leu	Gln	Gly	Glu	Leu
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Gln	Leu	His	Val	Leu	Glu	Ala	Glu	Lys	Tyr	Asn
				420				425		Glu
Gly	Gln	Asn	Ile	Gln	His	Leu	Ser	His	Ser	Leu
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				450				455		Arg
Lys	Thr	Leu	Asp	Thr	Asn	Glu	Val	Phe	Leu	Glu
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Ile	Gln	Asp	Arg	Ala	Val	Ala	Leu	Glu	Arg	Val
				485				490		Ile
Ser	Ala	Leu	Glu	Glu	Lys	Asp	Lys	Glu	Leu	Arg
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Val	Arg	Asp	Arg	Asp	His	Asp	Leu	Glu	Arg	Leu
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Ala	Asn	Glu	Ala	Thr	Met	Gln	Ser	Met	Glu	Ser
				530				535		Leu
Gly	Leu	Glu	Val	Glu	Gln	Leu	Ile	Ala	Thr	Cys
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Glu	Ser	Ile	Ile	Gln	Gln	Leu	Gln	Thr	Ser	Leu
				580				585		His
Glu	Val	Glu	Asp	Leu	Ser	Ala	Thr	Leu	Leu	His
				595				600		Lys
Gln	Ser	Glu	Val	Ala	Glu	Glu	Leu	Cys	Gln	Arg
				610				615		Leu
Arg	Val	Leu	Gln	Asp	Leu	Leu	Ser	Asp	Arg	Asn
				625				630		Lys
His	Glu	Met	Glu	Val	Gln	Gly	Leu	Leu	Gln	Ser
				645				650		Met
Gln	Glu	Arg	Gln	Ala	Val	Ala	Glu	Lys	Met	Val
				660				665		Gln
Arg	Asn	Ser	Glu	Leu	Gln	Ala	Leu	Arg	Gln	Tyr
				675				680		Leu
Leu	Met	Ala	Ala	Ser	Gln	Ala	Phe	Ile	Ser	Asn
				690				695		Gln
Thr	Ser	Val	Gly	Pro	His	His	Gly	Glu	Gln	Thr
				705				710		Asp
Gln	Met	Pro	Ser	Arg	Asp	Asp	Ser	Thr	Ser	Leu
				725				730		Thr
Ala	Ser	Ile	Pro	Arg	Ser	Thr	Leu	Gly	Asp	Ser
				740				745		Asp
Leu	Glu	Lys	Glu	Leu	Ser	Asn	Ala	Lys	Glu	Glu
				755				760		Leu
Lys	Lys	Glu	Arg	Glu	Ser	Gln	Ile	Glu	Leu	Ser
				770				775		Ala
Met	Ala	Val	Gln	Glu	Glu	Glu	Leu	Gln	Val	Gln
				785				790		Ala
Ser	Leu	Thr	Arg	Asn	Ile	Gln	Ile	Lys	Glu	Asp
				805				810		Leu
										Ile
										Lys
										Asp
										Leu
										815

Gln Met Gln Leu Val Asp Pro Glu Asp Met Pro Ala Met Glu Arg Leu
 820 825 830
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	1685		1690		1695
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	1700		1705		1710

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Val Val Leu Pro Pro Ile Met Lys Gln Pro Pro Met Phe Ser Pro Leu
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 Thr Leu Leu

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US99/26860

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER IPC(6) : C07H 21/00 US CL : 536/23.2 According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) U.S. : 536/23.2 Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) BIOSIS CA CAPLUS EMBASE MEDLINE GENBANK SEQUENCE SEARCH		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	KALCHMAN, M.A. HIP1, a human homologue of S.cerevisiae Sla2p, interacts with membrane-associated huntingtin in the brain. Nature Genetics. May 1997, Vol. 16, No. 1 pages 44-53, entire document.	1-3, 9-12.
X	Database GenBank Accession No. 075042. SEKI, N. et al. 'Characterization of cDNA clones in size-fractionated cDNA libraries from human brain', 01 November 1998.	1-3
X	Database GenBank Accession No. 075065. SEKI, N. et al. 'Characterization of cDNA clones in size-fractionated cDNA libraries from human brain'. 01 November 1998.	1-3
X	Database GenBank Accession No. AA987244. NCI-CGAP 'National Cancer Institute, Cancer Genome Anatomy Project (CGAP), Tumor Gene Index'. 27, July 1998.	3
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents: *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance *B* earlier document published on or after the international filing date *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed *T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principles or theory underlying the invention *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art *Z* document member of the same patent family		
Date of the actual completion of the international search 19 JANUARY 2000		Date of mailing of the international search report 10 FEB 2000
Name and mailing address of the ISA/US Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Box PCT Washington, D.C. 20231 Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230		Authorized officer MANJUNATH RAO Telephone No. (703) 308-0196

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US99/26860

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	Database GenBank Accession No. AA664799. NCI-CGAP 'National Cancer Institute, Cancer Genome Anatomy Project (CGAP), Tumor Gen Index'. 13, February 1998.	3
X	Database GenBank Accession No. AB007923. OHARA, O. 'Homo sapiens mRNA for KIAA0454 protein, partial cds.' 13, August 1998.	
X	GenBank Accession No. AB007946. O'HARA et al. 'Homo sapiens male brain cDNA to mRNA, clone lib:pBluescriptII SK plus clone:HH0492'. 13 August 1998.	3
X	Database GenBank Accession No. AA671390. MARRA et al. 'The WashU-HHMI Mouse EST Project'. 25 November 1997	3
X	Database GenBank Accession No. AA110441. MARRA, M. et al. 'The WashU-HHMI Mouse EST Project'. 03 February 1997.	3

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US99/26860

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of Item 1 of first sheet)

This international report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of Item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

Please See Extra Sheet.

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. ☒ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:
1-3 and 9-12

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US99/26860

BOX II. OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION WAS LACKING

This ISA found multiple inventions as follows:

This application contains the following inventions or groups of inventions which are not so linked as to form a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1. In order for all inventions to be searched, the appropriate additional search fees must be paid.

Group I, claims 1-3 and 9-12, drawn to polynucleotides encoding PDE-binding proteins.

Group II, claims 4-8, drawn to PDE-binding proteins.

Group III, claims 13-15, drawn to a monoclonal antibody.

Group IV, claims 16-19, drawn to a method of determining the agent that modulates PDE activity.

Group V, claim 20, drawn to a method of modulating PDE activity.

The inventions listed as Groups I-V do not relate to a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, they lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons:

The polynucleotides encoding PDE-interacting proteins are known in the prior art and does not contribute over the prior art (Kalchman et al. Nature Genetics, May 1997, Vol. 16(1):44-53).

Group I is a product; this shares the special technical feature of DNA molecules which groups II-V do not share.

Group II is a product; this shares the special technical feature of a protein which groups I and III-V do not share.

Group III is a product; this shares the special technical feature of an antibody which groups I,II, IV-V do not share.

Groups IV and V are processes; this shares the special technical feature of uncharacterized chemical compounds which groups I-III do not share.